



QuickTime for Language Teachers

A BOOK OF HANDS-ON TUTORIALS



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QuickTime for Language Teachers: A Book of Hands-On Tutorials

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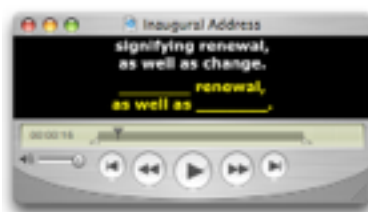
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Getting Started

As language teachers, we typically use audio and visual materials in our classes to enhance student learning. We certainly all agree that motivation is the key to successful learning and that in today's world keeping the learner's attention is becoming increasingly more difficult. What if, as language teachers, we were able to develop motivating audio and visual materials and shape them exactly the way we want for use in our classrooms? What if we wanted to take a traditional text for reading and project it on a screen moving at a speed that we think would help our students become better readers? What if we wanted to add lyrics to a song that we have used successfully in class? What if we wanted to add subtitles, either in the target language or in the students' native language, to a video that is great for teaching? These may sound like pedagogical dreams, but if you want to be able to do some or all of these things for your students, our book of tutorials will give you the tools that you need.



Make a dual text track cloze exercise for audio.



Add other language subtitles to a video.



Add key vocabulary words to a video.



Add scrolling text to a video.

The first steps

If you are now ready to start learning how to develop classroom materials like those described above, you will have to make sure that you have the right tools installed on your computer. We will be working with QuickTime 7 in all of the tutorials. If you are a Mac user, QuickTime 7 may already be installed. Just go to **Go > Applications** and find the

QuickTime 7 icon. If you haven't already done so, drag the icon to either the dock or the desktop to create an "alias".



QT 7 Icon

If you have a Mac that is running Snow Leopard (10.6) or newer, you won't find QuickTime 7 in the applications folder. Apple has replaced QuickTime 7 with QuickTime X. Don't panic, though. QuickTime 7 is still available either on the install disk for Snow Leopard or as a download from Apple (see Appendix C for details on how to install QT 7 if you are in this situation). After QuickTime 7 is installed, you will find it in the utilities folder. Follow the same steps to create an alias in the dock or on the desktop.

If you are a Windows user, make sure that you have downloaded QuickTime 7 (<http://support.apple.com/kb/dl837>). To make the tutorials simpler, create a "shortcut" for QuickTime 7 on your desktop. You will be able to drag QuickTime text and movies to this shortcut to open them.

The last step in getting ready for the tutorials is to purchase a license for QuickTime Pro. Go to the Apple Online Store (<http://www.apple.com/quicktime/extending/>) and purchase your QuickTime Pro registration code (\$29.99). You can always contact us at help@quicktimeteachers.com, if you run into any problems registering QuickTime Pro.

Why QuickTime 7 and QuickTime Pro?

You may be wondering why we have chosen QuickTime 7 with the "Pro" registration for this book of tutorials. Our reasons are quite clear -- QuickTime Pro is relatively simple to use, but it is a powerful application for working with audio and video on both Mac and Windows. Check the Apple website for an overview of the basic features of QuickTime 7. In this description, they highlight the editing and recording features of the application as well as the way QT Pro can be used to save files in different formats. We are sure that you will find QT Pro easy to work with as you begin to develop teaching materials for your students.

Who are we?

We, the authors, are experienced foreign language teachers with a strong commitment to using technology to enhance learning. We are acutely aware of the problems that many excellent language teachers have dealing with technology in order to develop effective materials for the classroom. Our goal in this book of hands-on tutorials is to make this powerful technology accessible to all interested teachers.

A few comments about copyright

We use an interesting combination of audio and video clips in our tutorials. In all cases, we have either chosen public domain materials (see Appendix F for a few sources of public domain materials) or when we have used copyrighted materials, we have asked for permission from the author and acknowledged the source in the text. As you become proficient with QT Pro, you will find motivating materials that you would like to develop for your students.

Our advice to you about working with copyrighted material, is to follow the general principles of "fair use" (see Appendix F for a useful book on copyright law). The four key criteria in determining fair use under U.S. copyright law are: 1) the purpose of use (in our case it is education); 2) the nature of the copyrighted work (for us this is typically clear -- music and films -- but in cases like a local videotaped performance, there may be more questions); 3) the proportion of the copyrighted work that is used; and finally, the market effect of using the work (LaFrance, 2008).

One further development in U.S. copyright law that might be of interest to you is the TEACH Act that was signed into law in 2002. This change in the law was driven by the needs of online distance education, but also has implications for any of us who use the internet as a way of delivering learning materials to students. Basically, we can now apply the fair use criteria to the learning materials that reach students via the internet (<http://www.copyright.com/media/pdfs/CR-Teach-Act.pdf>).

You should be aware that copyright law differs somewhat from country to country. You should take the time to inform yourself about local laws as you choose the materials you want to develop using QuickTime Pro.

Finding your way through the tutorials

You are now ready to begin working with our tutorials. As you progress through the chapters, you will be asked to download specific files from: quicktimeteachers.com

The files are saved in .zip format by chapter, so when you start Chapter 1, you will want to download all of the files for the chapter. If you are using a Mac, the files will appear in their original folders after you download them, but in Windows, you will need a utility such as WinZip to open the files. There are also a number of open source applications that will unzip the files -- just search under "unzip Windows". For those comfortable with Windows Explorer, just open the archive and the files can be dragged to the desktop.

We suggest that you do the tutorials in order we present them. After you complete a tutorial, you can go to our website to download the "answer keys" for each chapter. This is a good way to check your work. If you become frustrated while working on a particular tutorial, you can check the answer key to see where you might have made a mistake.

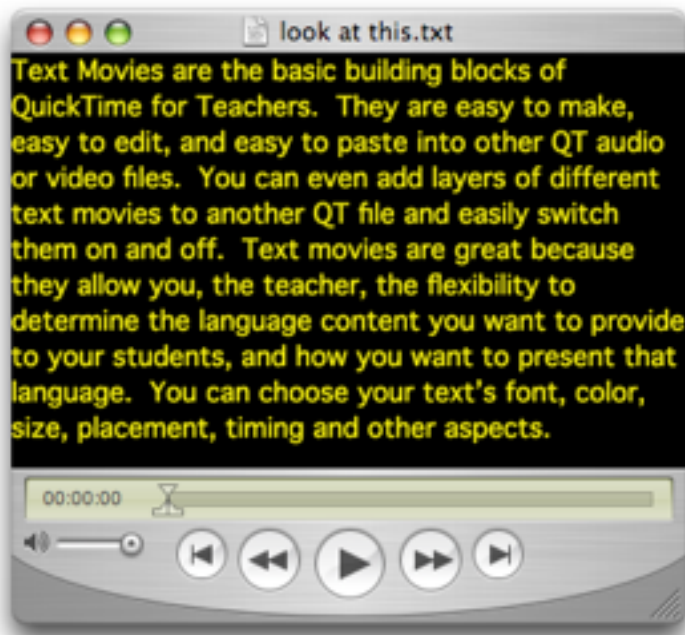
Learning to use QuickTime Pro takes time and patience at the beginning. Remember that it is normal to make small mistakes as you are learning. We encourage you to be patient as you get started and to follow the tutorials step by step. If you run into problems that are really frustrating, feel free to contact us at help@quicktimeteachers.com

We hope that you will find the experience of working through our QuickTime Pro tutorials both interesting and useful as you take a further step in your development as a language teacher.

Chapter 1

Creating a QuickTime Text Movie

A text movie is a QuickTime file that plays text. It is small, easy to create and can be delivered from a webpage on the internet, or displayed with a computer and projector. Text movies are the basic building blocks of *QuickTime for Teachers*. They are easy to make, easy to edit, and easy to paste into other QT audio or video files. You can even add layers of different text movies to another QT file and easily switch them on and off. Text movies are great because they allow you, the teacher, the flexibility to determine the language content you want to provide to your students, and how you want to present that language. In addition to this, you can choose your text's font, color, size, placement, timing and other aspects. You'll be amazed at what you can do.



Making a QT text movie involves three steps:

- creating an initial text movie
- editing it in any text-editing application such as TextEdit, MS Word or BBEdit
- opening it in QT

Working with text movie files involves editing some simple computer code, but QT code is pretty straight-forward and intuitive. If you're new to code, don't worry--we'll walk you through it. The learning curve is relatively shallow and the results are rewarding.

Using QuickTime Pro to create and edit a text movie

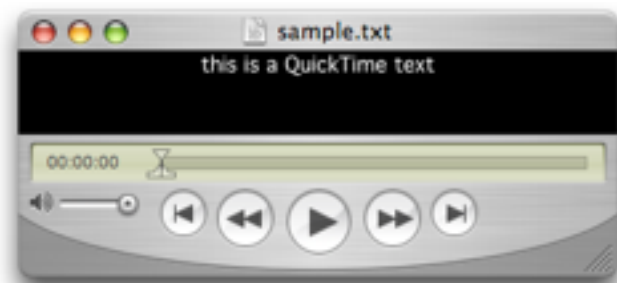
In the following tutorial, you will learn how to create a basic text movie. You will also be introduced to simple QuickTime descriptors and learn to make changes in the code.

Creating a text movie

1. Open a text editing application such as TextEdit or Microsoft Word, Notepad or BBEdit. You can use any application that allows you to save as a .txt file.
- 2 Type the following into the text file: `this is a QuickTime text`
3. **File > Save As...** Save the file with the name: `sample.txt`
4. Close file and save on the Desktop.
5. Open QuickTime Pro. Make sure the application's icon is visible on your desktop or in your Dock.
6. Drag the file onto the QuickTime icon to open it. (If you are using Windows, create a QuickTime shortcut on your desktop.)

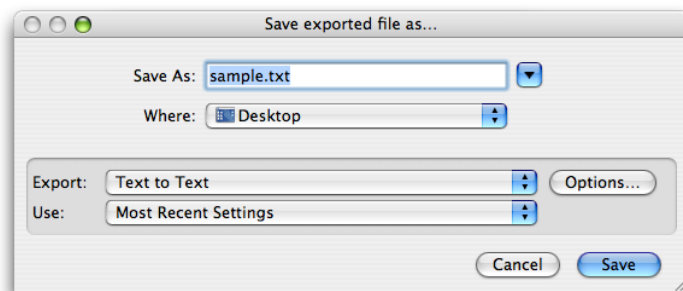


After you drag the file onto the QuickTime icon, this movie will appear:

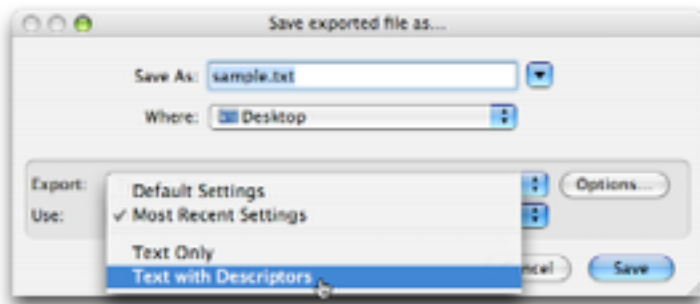


You will next use this very simple movie to generate a QT text file.

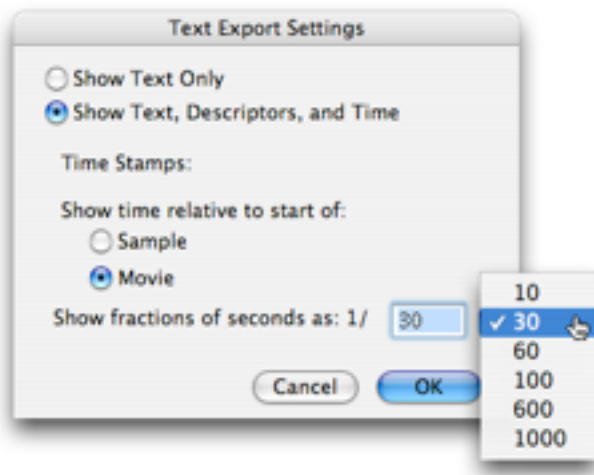
7. In QTPro, File > Export.
Export as Text to Text.
Where: Desktop



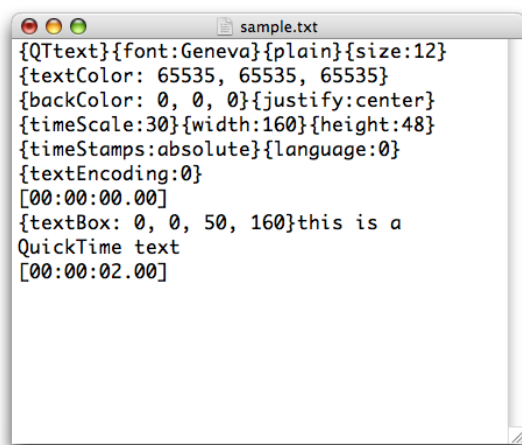
8. After you select Text with Descriptors, click on Options.



9. Select: Show Text, Descriptors, and Time
Select: Movie
Select: 30 and click OK.



10. **File > Save.** Save to the Desktop.
It will ask you if you want to replace [sample.txt](#). Go ahead and do this.



11. Open sample.txt. You will see this:
(If you are using Notepad, you will have to turn on wordwrap: **Format > WordWrap**)

Unpacking the code:

QuickTime text files include three kinds of information, which are the descriptors, the time stamps and the text you want to display.

- Descriptors are in curly brackets { } and determine how the text appears in the movie. Font, color, style, size, justification are all controlled by descriptors and they also tell QT how to relate time stamps, the movie's width and height, the language to use, and a range of other behaviors. The first descriptor **must be** {QTtext}.
- Time stamps are in square brackets [] and determine when text appears and disappears in the movie. Time stamps are shown in hours, minutes, seconds and fractions of a second.
- Actual text is not bracketed. Anything not in brackets will appear in the movie.

{QTtext}	This descriptor tells QT it's a text movie. It's always the first descriptor.
{font:Geneva}	Font name
{plain}	Font style (also: bold and italic)
{size:12}	Font size in points
{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}	Text color in red, green, blue values on a scale of zero to 65535. This is white.
{backColor: 0, 0, 0,}	Background color (0, 0, 0 is black) We will discuss more about color in Chapter 5.
{justify:center}	Justification (also: left or right)
{timeScale:30}	This tells QT the fractional parts of a second to use. Leave this alone for now.
{width:160} {height:48}	Movie dimensions in pixels
{timeStamps:absolute}	This tells QT the relation of the time stamps to the beginning of the movie. Leave this alone for now.
{language:0}	This tells QT what language to display. 0 is English, 11 is Japanese. (See Appendix for other languages)
{textEncoding:0}	Leave this alone for now.
[00:00:00.00]	First time stamp. This marks the beginning of the movie and is in the format hours:minutes:seconds:fractions of seconds.
{textBox: 0, 0, 50, 160}	This draws a box inside your movie window using X-Y coordinates. The text will appear inside the box. This allows you to create margins.
this is a QuickTime text	The actual text that will appear in the movie.
[00:00:02.00]	The final time stamp. This movie is 2 seconds long.

Edit your movie

1. Open [sample.txt](#) in your text editing application (TextEdit, BBEdit.)
Make the following changes to the descriptors (from **red** to **blue**):

{QTtext}	>	{font:Arial}
{font:Geneva}	>	{bold}
{plain}	>	{size:18}
{size:12}	>	{textColor: 65535, 65535, 0}
{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}	>	{justify:left}
{backColor: 0, 0, 0}	>	
{justify:center}	>	{width:240} {height:100}
{timeScale:30}	>	
{width:160} {height:48}	>	
{timeStamps:absolute}	>	
{language:0}	>	
{textEncoding:0}	>	
[00:00:00.00]	>	
{textBox: 0, 0, 50, 160}	>	<i>Delete. You don't need it.</i>
this is a QuickTime text		
[00:00:02.00]		

File > Save As: [sample2.txt](#). Drag [sample2.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. Below, you can see the difference between the original [sample.txt](#) file and your edited [sample2.txt](#) file.



3. Open [sample2.txt](#) in your text editing application. Edit the time stamps and actual text.

[00:00:00.00]		<i>Keep this the same, it is the movie start</i>
this is a QuickTime text	→	I do not like green eggs and ham.
[00:00:02.00]	→	[00:00:01.00]

Type the following line after the time stamp:

I do not like them, Sam I am.

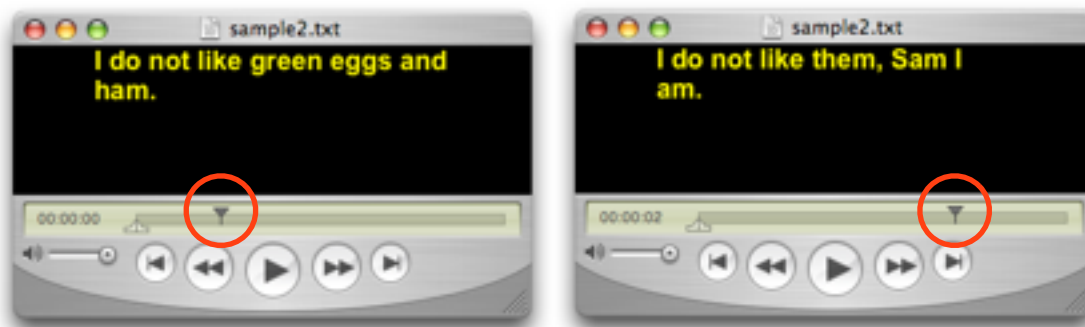
Copy and Paste another time stamp and change it to three seconds:

[00:00:03.00]

4. It should look like this:

```
[00:00:00.00]
I do not like green eggs and ham.
[00:00:01.00]
I do not like them, Sam I am.
[00:00:03.00]
```

5. File > Save and open in QuickTime and click on play.



Notice the first line of text plays until the 1-second mark when the next line appears.

You have completed a basic text movie. Make sure to save this as a text (.txt) file. You can use it as a template for future projects.

Now that you have learned the basics of creating a QuickTime text movie and have an idea of what QuickTime descriptors are, you are ready to get into the heart of the kinds of materials development you can do with this simple but powerful tool. In the next chapter, we will show you how to add words and pictures to audio files so you can present words and sentences while students are listening, adding a visual component to an audio one.

Chapter 2

Adding Text and Visuals to Audio

If you, like most language teachers, use audio materials like songs and speeches in your classes, you will find this chapter very useful. You will learn how to add words to audio (a song and a speech), to add visuals and to make your added text into a cloze exercise. We hope you will apply what you learned in Chapter 1 and continue building your skills with QuickTime Pro.

These tutorials are designed in a step-by-step fashion which allows you to move through them at your own pace. We suggest that you spend the extra time needed to get comfortable with the basics presented in this chapter. You will add and change descriptors in the QuickTime code and then add time stamps. Don't worry about making mistakes because you can simply delete work and start over.

In the first tutorial, you will add some lyrics to part of a public domain song and then when you have finished this task, you will add a picture of the singer. You will find that students really like having visual support for audio. You will also discover that there are many variations possible, depending only on your creativity.

The second tutorial is built around Kennedy's inaugural address. The audio has already been subtitled with the full text, and your task is to create a cloze exercise using the original text track. You will end up with two text tracks, one the full text and the other a cloze exercise, which can be shown together, one at a time or not at all.

Once you have finished the two tutorials in this chapter, you will be well on your way to becoming a proficient user of QuickTime Pro. As you develop teaching materials with this tool, you will most likely see a dramatic increase in both student motivation and learning.

Good luck with these tutorials. If you have problems or to drop us an email at

help@quicktimeteachers.com

Tutorial: Adding text and a still photo to an audio file

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to edit the subtitle template, add lyrics and time stamps, and add a still photo for a background.

Editing a subtitle template

1. Download and open [baby_please.txt](#)
2. Add the following descriptor anywhere in the header: `{backColor: 65535,65535,65535}` This will give your movie a white background.
3. Change the following descriptors:
`{size:16}`
`{textColor: 0,0,0}`
`{height:120}`
`{justify:left}`

4. Add the following text after the [00:00:00] time stamp:

Baby, Please Don't Go
sung by Big Bill Broonzy
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
back to New Orleans
You know it hurts me so
Babe, I'm way down here
You know I'm way down here
Babe, I'm way down
here in a roll on fog
Baby, please don't go

5. Download and open the audio file [baby_please.mp3](#) in QTPro.
6. Notice that the song is 45 seconds long, so add a [00:00:45] to the end of the text file.
7. Break the lyrics in the text file into natural groups of 2 to 3 lines:

Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go

back to New Orleans
You know it hurts me so

Babe, I'm way down here
You know I'm way down here

Babe, I'm way down
here in a roll on fog
Baby, please don't go

8. Play the song, noting where the breaks begin and end. For example, the first "Baby, please don't go" begins at 00:14, so put a [00:00:14] time stamp right before it. If you group the three "Baby, please don't go" lines together, they end at [00:00:22].

Add the remaining time stamps as shown:

[00:00:00]
Baby, Please Don't Go
Sung by Big Bill Bronzy
[00:00:14]
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
[00:00:22]
back to New Orleans
You know it hurts me so
[00:00:27]
[00:00:29]
Babe, I'm way down here
You know I'm way down here
[00:00:36]
Babe, I'm way down
here in a roll on fog

Baby, please don't go
[00:00:42]
[00:00:45]

9. **File > Save** and drag [baby_please.txt](#) to the QT icon to open as a movie. (note: if you get a warning that the movie could not be opened because it contains an incorrect duration, it means one of your time stamps has an error. Carefully look at your time stamps to make sure they are sequential and error-free.)



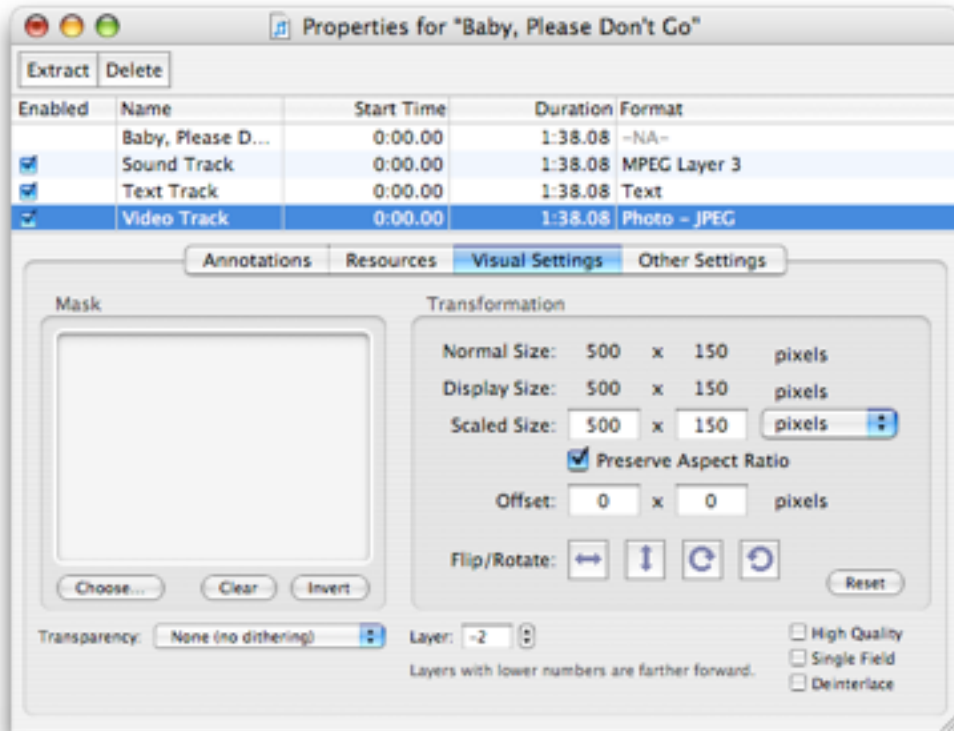
10. **Edit > Select All, Copy** and close.
11. Open [baby_please.mp3](#), **Edit > Select All**, and **Add to Selection and Scale**.
12. Test the movie to make sure all the lyrics are timed correctly. If you find any mistakes, go to **Window > Show Movie Properties** and delete the Text Track. Then repeat steps 9-11 with [baby_please.txt](#)
13. **File > Save** Save as a self-contained movie. This will rename it as [baby_please.mov](#)

Adding a still photo to a QuickTime movie

1. Drag the photo [big-bill-broonzy.jpg](#) to the QT icon to open it as a QT movie.
This photo has been adjusted in Photoshop to add a large patch of white empty space to the left of the image. This is where the text will be placed.



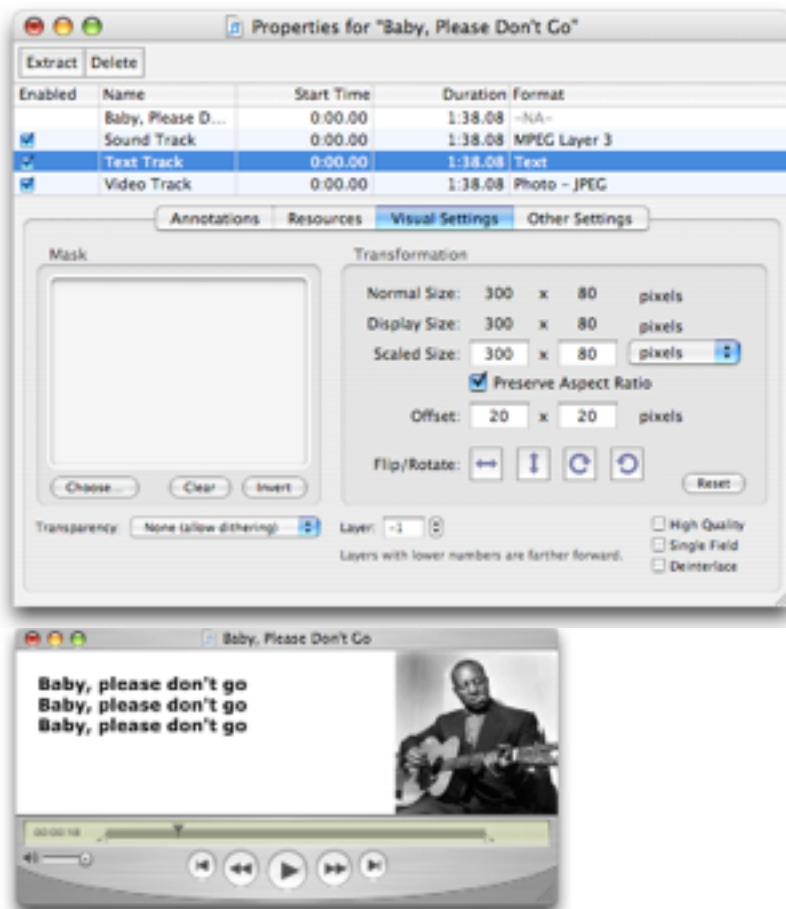
2. **Edit > Select All and Copy. Close.**
3. Go to [baby_please.mov](#). **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.** Don't be surprised if you can't see the words. Just be patient and go to the next step.
4. **Window > Show Movie Properties.**



5. Notice the movie now has a Sound Track layer (MPEG Layer 3), a Text Track Layer (Text) and a Video Track (Photo-JPEG). If you highlight the Video Track and go to Visual Settings, notice the Layer number (bottom center) is -2. Change that to 0. The Text Layer will appear in the white blank area to the left of the image of Bill Broonzy.



6. Now offset the text so it isn't crammed into the top-left corner. **Window > Open Movie Properties.** Highlight the Text Track, go to Visual Settings and Offset the text 20 X 20 pixels to give the text a slight margin on the top and left.



7. File > Save

Tutorial: Making a CLOZE activity for a subtitled audio file

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to create and add a CLOZE Text Layer to the Kennedy Inaugural subtitled audio file. This can be played on a large screen or on computers as your students try to figure out the words for the blanks.

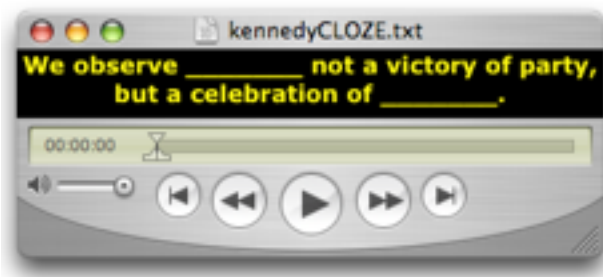
1. Download and open [kennedy.txt](#) and **File > Save As** [kennedyCLOZE.txt](#)
2. Make the following descriptor changes:

```
{textColor: 65535,65535,0}
{height:40}
```

3. Change some words to blanks using the underscore key.

[00:00:00]
We observe _____ not a victory of party,
but a celebration of _____.
[00:00:09]
symbolizing an end,
as well as a _____
[00:00:14]
_____ renewal,
as well as _____.
[00:00:18]
For I have _____ before
_____ and Almighty God
[00:00:24]
the _____ solemn oath
our forebears _____
[00:00:29]

4. **File > Save** and drag the txt file onto the QT icon to open.
5. **Edit > Select All, Copy** and **File > Close**.

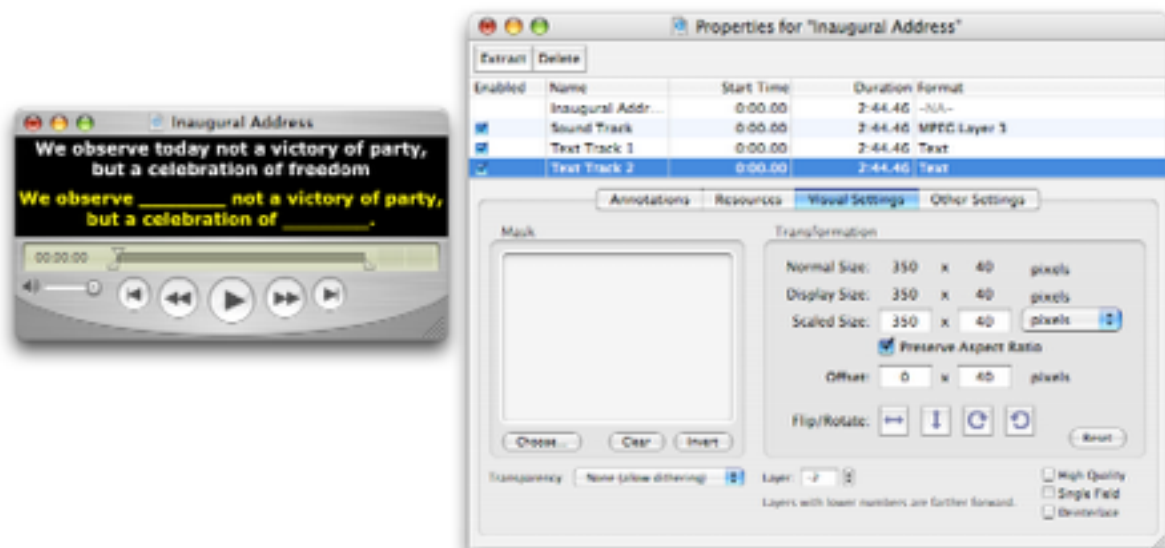


6. Download and open [kennedy.mov](#) and **File > Save As** [kennedyCLOZE.mov](#).

7. **Edit > Select All** and **Add to Selection and Scale**.



8. **Window > Show Movie Properties**



9. Highlight Text Track 2 (the CLOZE track), open Visual Settings and offset the track to 0 X 40 pixels. This will move the CLOZE track to the bottom of the movie screen.
10. Notice that you can click and unclick the Text Tracks so that you are showing just the full text, just the CLOZE text, both text tracks at once, or neither track.
11. **File > Save**.

In this chapter you learned the basics of adding text to audio files. For additional practice, visit our website and download (add filenames for the longer song and text). In the next chapter you will apply the skills you have just learned in three step-by-step tutorials on adding text to video files.

Chapter 3

Adding Text Tracks to Videos

As you have seen in the two previous chapters, creating text movies and adding text tracks to audio is easy. Adding text tracks (subtitles) to video is also easy and quick. As a language teacher, you are aware of the potential learning advantages of being able to show your students the words that are being used in a video clip that you have chosen to use in class. In the past we have had to rely on others to provide this language, language which often has errors of various types or is incomplete or ambiguous. Imagine the pedagogical advantages of being able to add text to video in exactly the way you want it to appear to your students.

In this chapter we will help you learn how to add text tracks and time stamps to videos to create subtitles. You will also learn how to create a keyword track to highlight words that you want your students to pay special attention to. In addition, we will show you how to create a drop shadow track to improve the readability of the text tracks you have created.

Throughout the chapter, you will be using the Movie Properties Window, a key component of QuickTime Pro. As you gain more experience with this window, you will easily be able to make very important changes in the way that text is delivered to your students.

Tutorial: Creating a text track

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to create a text track and use time stamps.

1. Download [missiles.mov](#). Open and play it. Notice the QT time display says it is 1:29 seconds long. It has voiceover narration with some pauses between lines.
2. Download [missilescript.txt](#) and open it. Notice it has the narration transcribed in double-spaced lines. This allows you to paste in time stamps between the lines.
3. Download [missiledescriptor.txt](#) and open it. The header has been created for you. It will give you yellow, 16pt bold verdana on a light gray background. Copy and paste at the top of [missilescript.txt](#) above the text lines. **File > Save.**
4. At the bottom of the header is this time stamp: `[00:00:00]` This is the beginning of your movie. Copy this and paste it between each of the next six lines.
`[00:00:00]`
The Air Defense School at Ft. Bliss is a large institution.
`[00:00:00]`
With many different courses going on at all times in its carefully guarded buildings.
`[00:00:00]`
About 3,500 students are to be found here at any time.
`[00:00:00]`
Two-thirds of them enlisted men.
`[00:00:00]`
There are a variety of courses ranging in length from 8 weeks to 43 weeks.
`[00:00:00]`
Nothing is taken for granted.

5. Play the movie. Notice the narration doesn't begin until 3 seconds into the movie. Add an extra time stamp and make it 3 seconds. The line finishes at the seven second mark, so change the time stamp after the line to 7 seconds. It should look like this:
`[00:00:00]`
`[00:00:03]`
The Air Defense School at Ft. Bliss is a large institution.
`[00:00:07]`
6. The next line goes slightly past the 11-second mark, so change the time stamp to `[00:00:11.3]`
The .3 gives the line an extra 3/10 of a second.
7. Play the movie and notice how the following time stamps work.
`[00:00:11.3]`
About 3,500 students are to be found here at any time.
`[00:00:16]`
Two-thirds of them enlisted men.
`[00:00:20]`
`[00:00:25]`
There are a variety of courses ranging in length from 8 weeks to 43 weeks.
`[00:00:31]`
`[00:00:33.5]`
Nothing is taken for granted
`[00:00:36]`
8. Do the remainder of the time stamps yourself. When you get to the one-minute mark, you have to start using `[00:01:XX]` time stamps.
9. Put a `[00:01:30]` time stamp at the end of the script. The QuickTime movie player says 1:29, but it's actually nearly 1:30.
10. **File > Save** and drag [missilescript.txt](#) to the QT icon to open as a movie. If you made any time stamp errors, you will get a warning that the movie contains an incorrect duration. That means you have to carefully look at all your time stamps to make sure they are consecutive. Repair any errors and try again.
11. **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Copy**. Open [missiles.mov](#). **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale**. Your subtitles should appear at the top of the movie like this:
12. With [missilescript.txt](#) open, play the movie to see if the subtitles synch with the narration. Make any necessary changes in the script. If you make any changes, **Window > Show Movie Properties**. Select Text Track and delete. Repeat steps 10-11.
13. When your subtitles are perfect, **Window > Show Movie Properties**. Select Text Track, and in Visual Settings, offset: 15 X 300 pixels to move this text box to the bottom center of the video.
14. **File > Save**. You now have a classroom-ready subtitled movie.

Tutorial: Creating a keyword track from a subtitle track

Imagine you want to show your movie but you only want key vocabulary words to appear. Perhaps some difficult content words. In the following tutorial, you will learn how to take your subtitle track and make a few quick changes to create a separate keyword vocabulary track that you can play separately or together with your subtitle track.

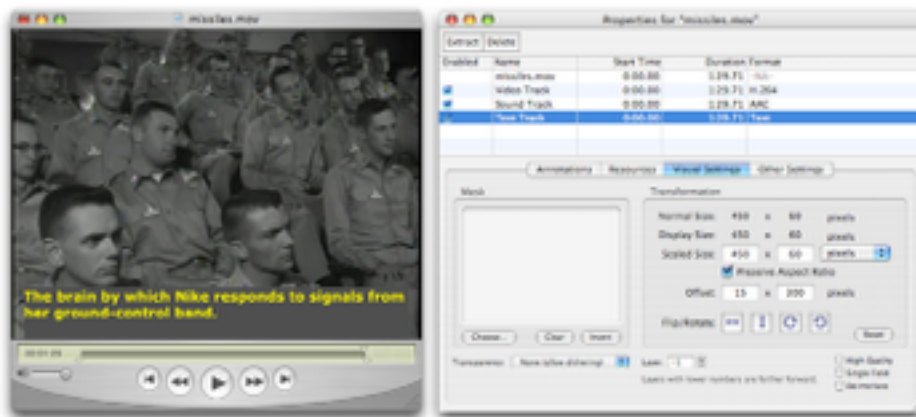
1. Open [missilescript.txt](#). **File > Save As:** [missilekeyword.txt](#)
2. In the header change your text color like this: {textColor: 65535,35000,0} This will change it to orange.
3. Change {keyedText: off} to {keyedText: on} to make the text box transparent.
4. Change the dimensions as well: {width:340} {height:200}
5. In the first line, delete all but the following key words, and put a hard return between Defense and Institution:

```
[00:00:03]
Air Defense
institution
```



```
[00:00:07]
```

6. Go through the rest of the file, deleting any extra words you like, saving two or three key words or phrases per line. Do not change the time stamps.
7. **File > Save.** Drag [missilekeyword.txt](#) to the QT icon to open as a movie.



8. **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Copy.** Open [missiles.mov](#). **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale.**

9. **Window > Show Movie Properties.** Select Text Track 2, and in Visual Settings, offset: 20 X 20 pixels to create top and left margins.



10. Use your Movie Properties to choose which tracks to play in the classroom. Text Track 1 for subtitles only, Text Track 2 for keywords only, or play them simultaneously.

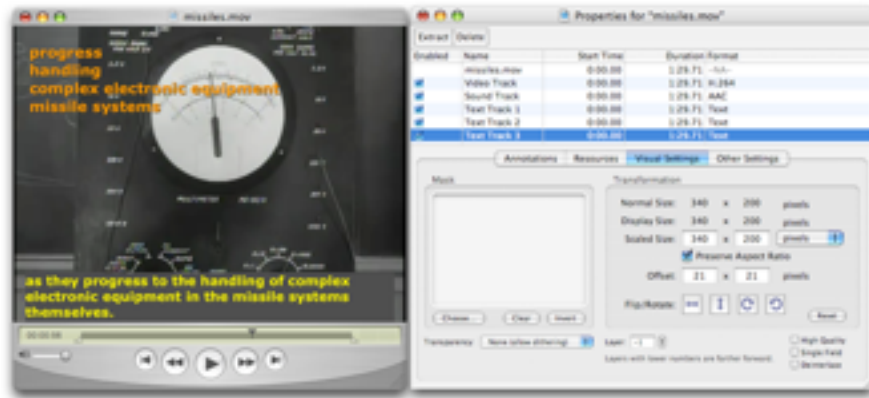
Tutorial: Creating a drop shadow track to your movie

Sometimes the font color and parts of the background are too close in color. You can create a shadow track to improve readability. There are two ways to do this. The first is to add the following descriptors to a text file's header:

```
{dropShadow: on}
{dropShadowOffset: 2, 2}
{dropShadowTransparency: 255}
```

However, we find this isn't a very dark shadow and actually can decrease readability in places. The other way is to create a separate shadow track:

1. Open [missilekeyword.txt](#). **File > Save As:** [missilekeywordshadow.txt](#)
2. In the header change your text color like this: {textColor: 10000, 10000, 10000} This will make it dark gray.
3. **File > Save.** Drag [missilekeywordshadow.txt](#) to the QT icon to open as a movie.
4. **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Copy.** Open [missiles.mov](#). **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale.**
5. **Window > Show Movie Properties.** Select Text Track 3, and in Visual Settings, offset: 21 X 21 pixels.



6. Change Layer to -1 to drop the shadow behind the orange layer.

Note: When you use this in the classroom, remember to select (or deselect) the shadow track along with its corresponding text track.

Now that you have learned how to add text tracks to videos, you are well on your way to taking control over the audio and video materials that you prepare for use in class. If you want more practice adding text tracks to videos, be sure to visit the "help" pages on our website.

In the next chapter we will show you how to create scrolling text in QuickTime. The tutorials focus on presenting text at speeds that you as the teacher can control. Although the main focus is on improving reading speed with text scrolling at specific words per minute, there are numerous other pedagogical uses of moving text. Let your creativity and experience open new ways for your students to learn.

Chapter 4

Creating Scrolling Text

In this chapter, you will learn the basics of creating moving or scrolling text. You will be able to use the scrolling text movies that you create in the classroom or over the Internet to help your students become faster readers in the target language. You can easily control the appearance of the text on the screen as well as the speed in words per minute. By using QuickTime Pro in this way, you can design reading programs for your students to help them become faster and more efficient readers.

In the second tutorial, you learn how to trim an audio file to just the part you want to use. QuickTime Pro can help you trim both audio and video files to make them just the way you want them for your teaching. After trimming the audio file (a speech), you will add the QuickTime descriptors as you have in previous chapters. Finally you add the text from the speech and have a scrolling text audio file that you can use in your teaching. It's that easy!

Our message is that a simple, yet powerful tool like QuickTime Pro can give you control over your teaching materials, control that has been missing for many teachers during the technological revolution we are living through. Good luck with these tutorials. Be sure to check the FAQs if you have any problems.

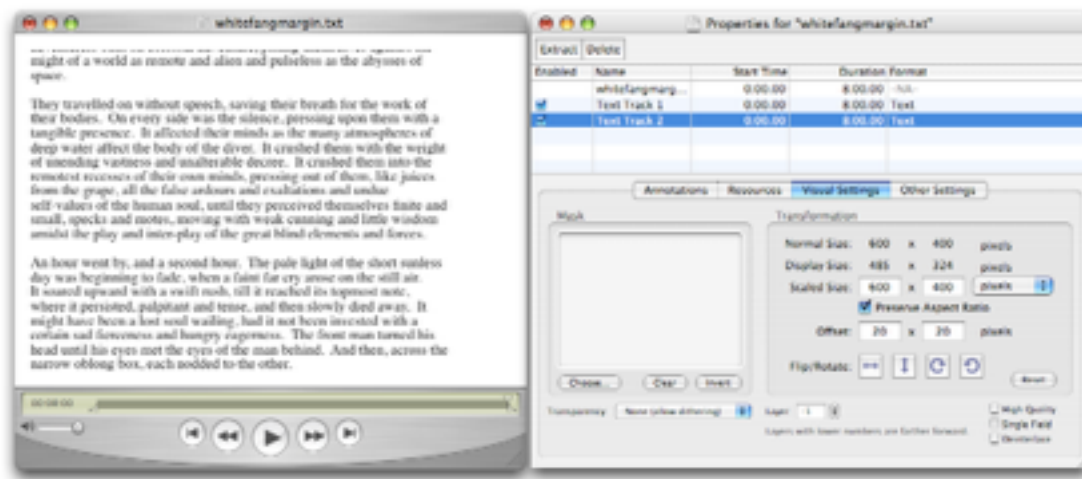
Tutorial: Creating a plain scrolling text file with a margin.

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to create a basic 100 word/minute scrolling text movie.

1. Download [whitefang.txt](#). Open it. Notice it has the first 800 words of the Jack London novel, *White Fang*.
2. Add the following descriptors to the header above the text:

```
{QTtext}{font:Times}{plain}{size:18}
{textColor: 0, 0, 0}{backColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}
{scrollIn:on}{continuousScroll:on}{timeScale:10} {justify:left}{width:600}
{height:400}{timeStamps:absolute}{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
```
3. Add the time stamp [00:00:00] between the header and the beginning of the text. Add the time stamp [00:08:00] at the end. The total time, 8:00, means you play the movie at 100 wpm. (If you wanted 200 wpm, you would make the final time stamp [00:04:00].) **File > Save.**
4. Drag [whitefang.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. Notice it has no left margin, making it a little difficult to read.
5. Download [whitefangmargin.txt](#) and drag it to the QT icon to open. Notice it has no text, but the same color background. It is also 40 pixels wider and higher than [whitefang.txt](#)
6. Select your [whitefang.txt](#) movie. **Edit > Select All** and **Copy**. Select the [whitefangmargin.txt](#) movie. **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale**. Your [whitefang.txt](#) will appear in a new layer.

7. **Window > Show Movie Properties.** Select Text Track 2, and in Visual Settings, offset: 20 X 20 pixels to create a 20-pixel margin all around your text.

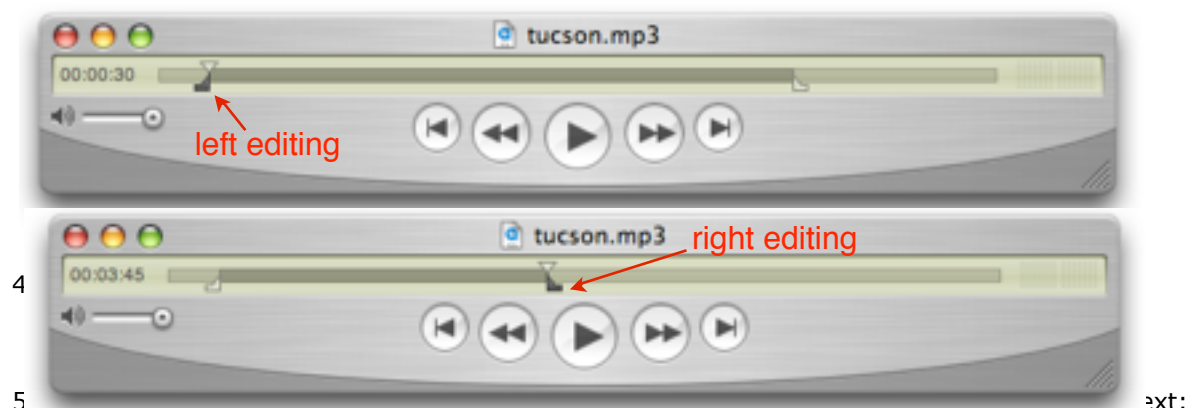


8. **File > Save** Save as a self-contained movie, [whitefang.mov](#)

Tutorial: Adding scrolling text to an audio file.

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to create a subtitle text track and use time stamps in an audio file.

1. Download [tucson.mp3](#). Open and play it. Notice there is extended applause at the beginning before President Obama begins speaking. We're going to trim out the beginning and then only use the first four paragraphs of the speech.
2. Grab the left editing slider and place it at the 30 second mark. (This is where the applause starts to taper off.)
3. Grab the right editing slider and put it at the 3:45 mark. (This is the end of paragraph 4.)



ext:

```
{QTtext}
{font:Geneva}{size:18}{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}
{scrollIn:on}{continuousScroll:on}
{timeScale:30}{justify:left}
{width:500}{height:400}
{timeStamps:absolute}
```

6. Add the time stamp [00:00:00] between the header and the beginning of the text. **File > Save.**
7. At the end of the text hit the return key twice. Add a period. Return key twice. Add a period. (This will make all the text scroll up into view before the end.) Then add this time stamp at the end: [00:03:15] **File > Save**
8. Drag [tucscon.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it.
9. **Edit > Select All.** Grab the left editing slider and move it until you can see the entire first paragraph. **Edit > Copy. Close.**

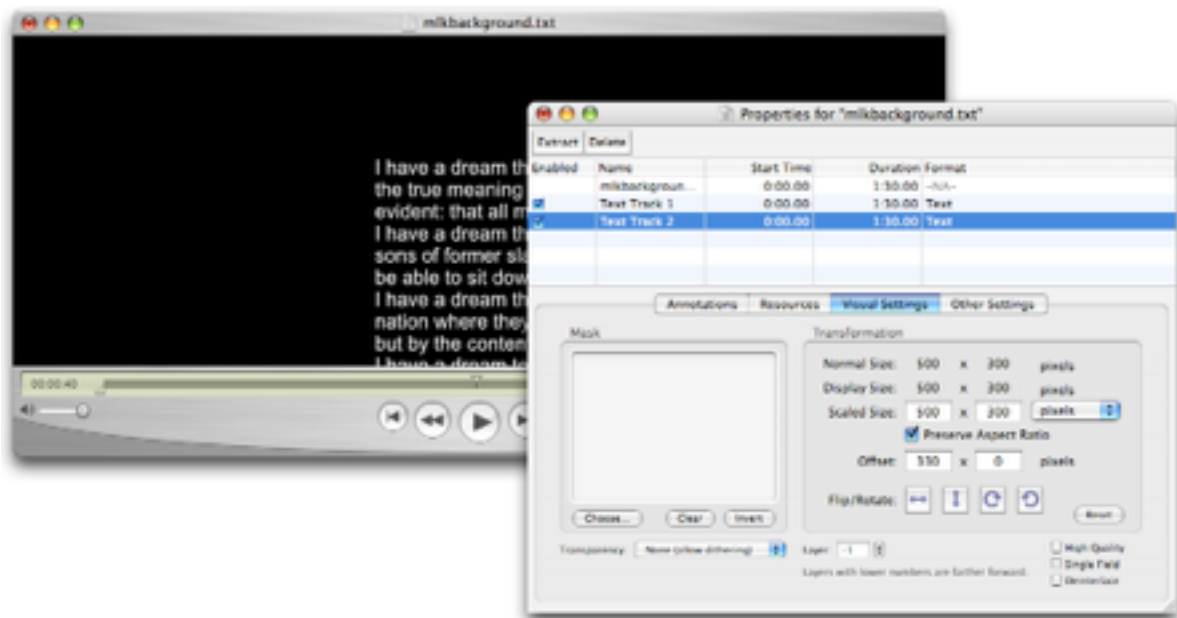


10. Drag [tucscon.mov](#) to the QT icon to open as a movie. **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale.**
11. **File > Save.** You now have a classroom-ready scrolling text audio file.

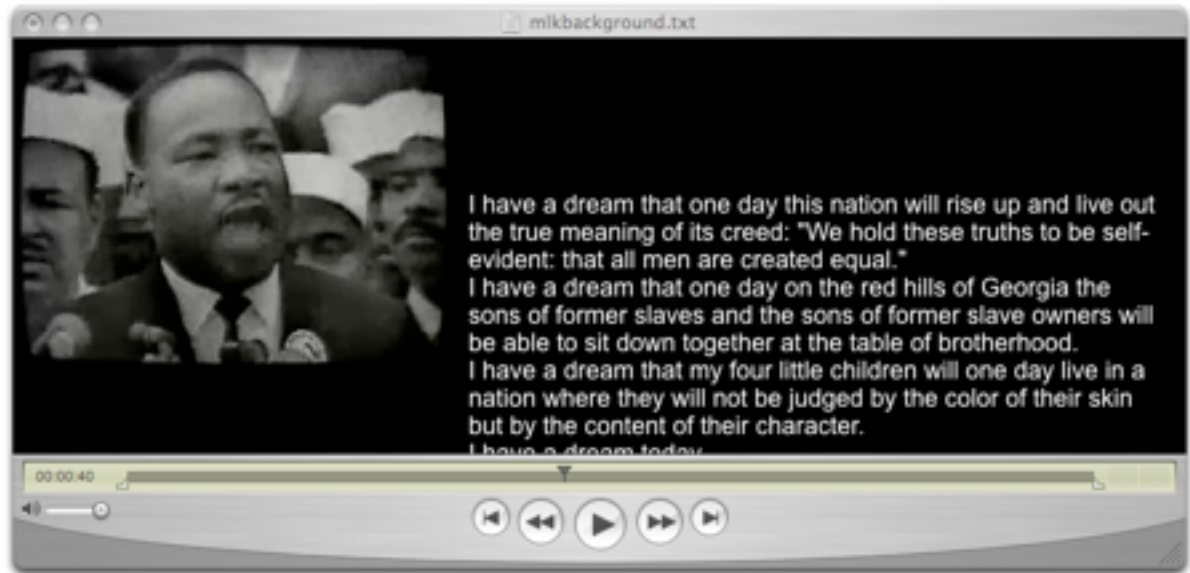
Tutorial: Combining scrolling text with a video.

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to add video to a scrolling text movie.

1. Download and open [mlk.txt](#). Notice it has a short, edited portion of Martin Luther King's *I Have a Dream* speech. Notice it has a long space between the bottom of the text and the final time stamp. This makes sure the text all scrolls up before you hear the audio.
2. **File > Save As** [mlkbackground.txt](#)
3. In [mlkbackground.txt](#) delete all the speech text and change {width:500} to {width:850} **File > Save**
4. Drag [mlkbackground.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. Next, drag [mlk.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it.
5. **Edit > Select All, Copy. File > Close. Select mlkbackground.txt Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**
6. **Window > Show Movie Properties.** Select [Text Track 2](#), **Visual Settings** and **Offset** 330 X 0 pixels. Keep this movie open.



7. Download and Open [dream.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Copy. File > Close.**
8. Select [mlkbackground.txt](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**



9. **File > Save** Save as a self-contained movie: [mlkdream.mov](#)
10. You now have a scrolling text video of an historic event with a nice little accompanying reference video providing images and sound.

Now that you have finished the scrolling text tutorial, you have learned all of the basic skills needed to become a proficient user of QuickTime Pro for developing teaching materials. You are able to create text movies, add text to audio and video files and now you can create scrolling text for use in a simple text movie or with other media files.

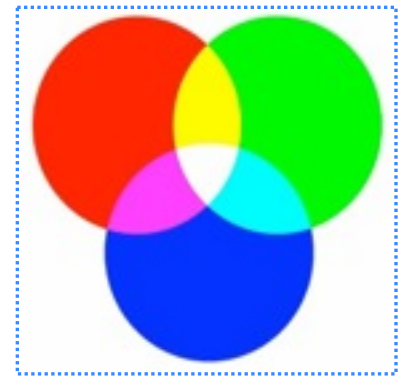
We are sure that you are now beginning to see many other useful applications of these skills to creating motivating teaching materials. In the following chapters, we will help you refine your skills by looking at specific areas that make the learning materials more attractive and effective.

Chapter 5

Working with Color and Improving Legibility

Choosing colors in QuickTime is probably one of the most challenging aspects of putting your ideas and designs into movies. However, with a little practice, it's easy to grasp the basics. And the basics are all you really need.

In this chapter you will learn how to specify the color for text and background, and then manipulate them to highlight specific text. The seemingly small changes that you can make in the appearance of your QuickTime text movies are in fact very important to help sustain learner motivation and to make the learning experience more pleasurable.



A quick summary

QT uses the RGB color model, which is an *additive* model. To get the color you want, you combine specific values of red, green and blue (RGB). The values appear in the descriptors as three separate numbers separated by commas. The first number specifies the amount of red, the second green, and the third blue. Generally, the higher the numbers, the brighter the color will be. The maximum number, 65535, tells QuickTime to add in 100% red, or green, or blue. Make them all 100% and you get white. Make them all 0% and you get black.

cyan	0%	100%	100%
yellow	100%	100%	0%
magenta	100%	0%	100%
white	100%	100%	100%
black	0%	0%	0%

Because QT uses a 16-bit per channel digital notation, the value for 100% intensity is 65535. ($65535 = 2^{16} - 1$)

cyan	0	65535	65535
yellow	65535	65535	0
magenta	65535	0	65535

In a QT txt file, the text color descriptors for

```

red:      {textColor: 65535, 0, 0}
green:    {textColor: 0, 65535, 0}
blue:     {textColor: 0, 0, 65535}
cyan:     {textColor: 0, 65535, 65535}
yellow:   {textColor: 65535, 65535, 0}
magenta:  {textColor: 65535, 0, 65535}
white:    {textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}
black:    {textColor: 0, 0, 0}

```

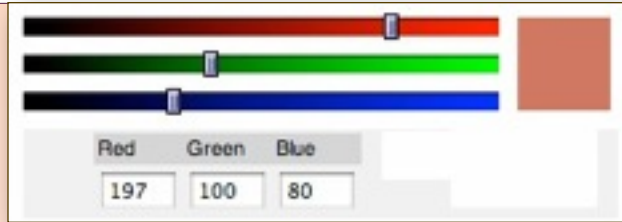
white	65535	65535	65535
black	0	0	0

You can create virtually any color by adjusting the intensity values from 0 to 65535.

The following chart shows a few possible combinations:

65535, 65535, 65535	40000, 20000, 20000	0, 65535, 65535
65530, 65535, 40000	65530, 0, 65535	0, 65535, 40000
65530, 65535, 20000	65535, 0, 30000	0, 65535, 20000
65535, 65535, 0	65535, 0, 20000	0, 40000, 20000
65535, 40000, 20000	65535, 0, 0	0, 40000, 40000
65535, 30000, 30000	65530, 20000, 65535	0, 0, 65535
65530, 40000, 40000	65530, 40000, 65535	20000, 0, 65535
65530, 20000, 20000	40000, 65535, 65535	40000, 40000, 40000
65535, 30000, 0	20000, 65535, 65535	0, 0, 0

A quick and easy method to create the color you like is to use an **RGB slider**. Plenty of common applications like Photoshop include RGB sliders. If you don't have one, google "RGB slider" and you'll find a number of them on line.



You adjust the sliders to get the color you want.

RGB sliders usually give values in 8-bit per channel values. Simply multiply each number by 256 to get 16-bit.

For example, this slider's color is:

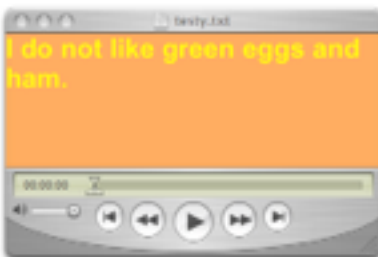
R: $197 \times 256 = 50432$

G: $100 \times 256 = 25600$

B: $80 \times 256 = 20480$

`{textColor: 50432, 25600, 20480}`

Legibility



low contrast, barely legible



high contrast, legible



clash, hard on eyes

Color choice affects the readability of the text. It's important to choose text colors that are in high contrast with the background, yet don't clash. For example, don't use purple and orange together. If your video file has a background with too much variation and the text doesn't stand out clearly, try using a text box background color. Background color descriptors look like this: `{backgroundColor: R, G, B}`

Highlighting text

You can highlight text in any color you like by adding text color descriptors in the subtitles. Simply paste in `{textColor: R, G, B}` before the text you want to highlight. All of the text after this descriptor will be that color, so if, say, you want one word to be red in a line of black text, you put `{textColor: 35535, 0, 0}` before the word, and `{textColor: 0, 0, 0}` after it. This will be demonstrated in the tutorial.

Tutorial: Selecting background and text colors for a subtitled video.

In the following tutorial, you will learn how to determine text and background colors for a subtitled video podcast. You will also learn how to highlight specific text in the subtitles.*



1. Download [The visual oxymoron.mp4](#). Open and play it. Notice the background shifts between black, white and images. To make sure the text can be read against all three backgrounds, we'll use a white background with a black text color.
2. Open [beforeafter.txt](#) and **File > Save As** [beforeaftercolor.txt](#). In the descriptors, for textColor, specify 0, 0, 0 (Those are zeros.) This will give you black text. For backColor, specify 65535, 65535, 65535 This will give you a white background.
3. The video is 640X360, so in your descriptors, make your text movie width: 640 height: 60
4. Save [beforeaftercolor.txt](#) and drag to the QT icon to open as a movie.
Edit > Select All and **Edit > Copy**.
5. Open [The visual oxymoron.mp4](#), **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale**.
6. **Window > Show Movie Properties**. Select Text Track and in Visual Settings, offset: 0 X 300 pixels. This will move your text box to the bottom of the video.
7. Play to test your movie.
8. To create a highlight text track, open [beforeaftercolor.txt](#) and **File > Save As** [beforeafterhighlight.txt](#)
9. Go to the color appendix and look at the chart on the second page with various color combinations. We need a color that will contrast well with white, but also stand out from the black text. Let's choose a dark pink like: 65535, 0, 20000
10. In [beforeafterhighlight.txt](#) look at the second line:

Have a look at this sign above our dentist's office.
11. Highlight the word "sign" by putting a textColor descriptor before it:

Have a look at this {textColor: 65535, 0, 20000}sign above our dentist's office.
12. If this is all you do, all the text following "sign" will also be pink, so change the text back to black by adding a black text color descriptor:

Have a look at this {textColor: 65535, 0, 20000}sign{textColor: 0, 0, 0} above our dentist's office.

13. Highlight a few other words. Go back to the color chart and try another color you like.
14. Save [beforeafterhighlight.txt](#) and drag to the QT icon to open as a movie. **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Copy**.
15. Open [The visual oxymoron.mp4](#), **Edit > Select All** and **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale**.
16. **Window > Show Movie Properties**. Select Text Track 2 and in Visual Settings, offset: 0 X 300 pixels to move this text box to the bottom of the video.
17. **File > Save, Save as a Self-contained movie: [The visual oxymoron.mov](#)**
You now have a movie with a plain black text track and one with selected text highlights.



We hope that you were able to understand the basic concepts about color and legibility presented in the first part of the chapter. If any of the ideas are still unclear, be sure to check the FAQs on our website or to contact us with your questions.

The tutorial in this chapter should help you see how important the text, highlighting and color choices you make are in your final product for students. In Chapter 6, you will have a chance to work with some of the settings under **Show Movie Properties** -- specifically, **Scaled Size**, **Offset** and **Layer** in **Visual Settings**. One of the key skills that you need to develop and practice in working with QuickTime is moving the visual components in your movies, i.e., making everything fit exactly the way you want it to.

* Thanks to *Before&After Magazine* for permission to use this video podcast.

Chapter 6

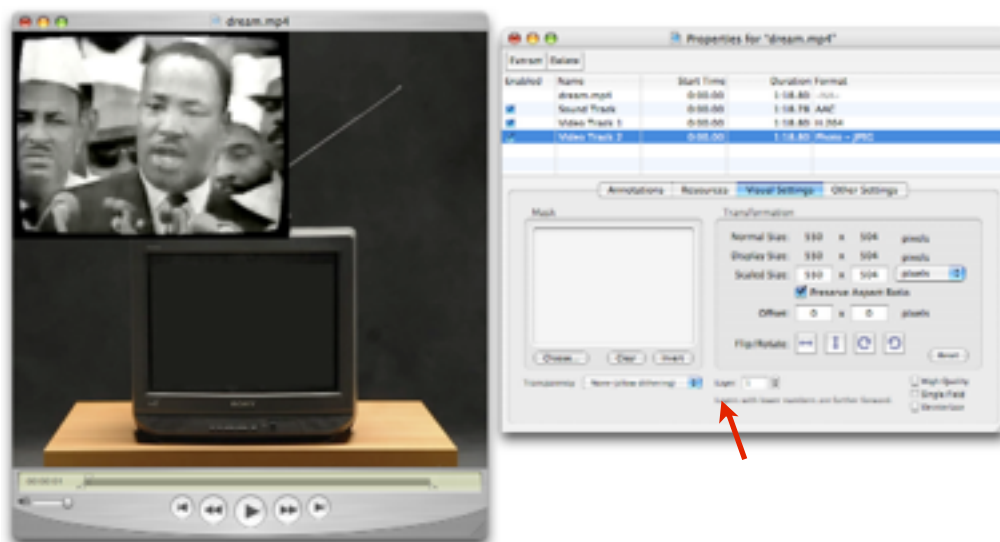
Making it Fit

One of the greatest challenges in putting the finishing touches on your movie for class is making everything fit the way you want it to. Although it is important to experiment with the onscreen positioning of the components of your movie, there are some basic principles that can guide you in making this process easier.

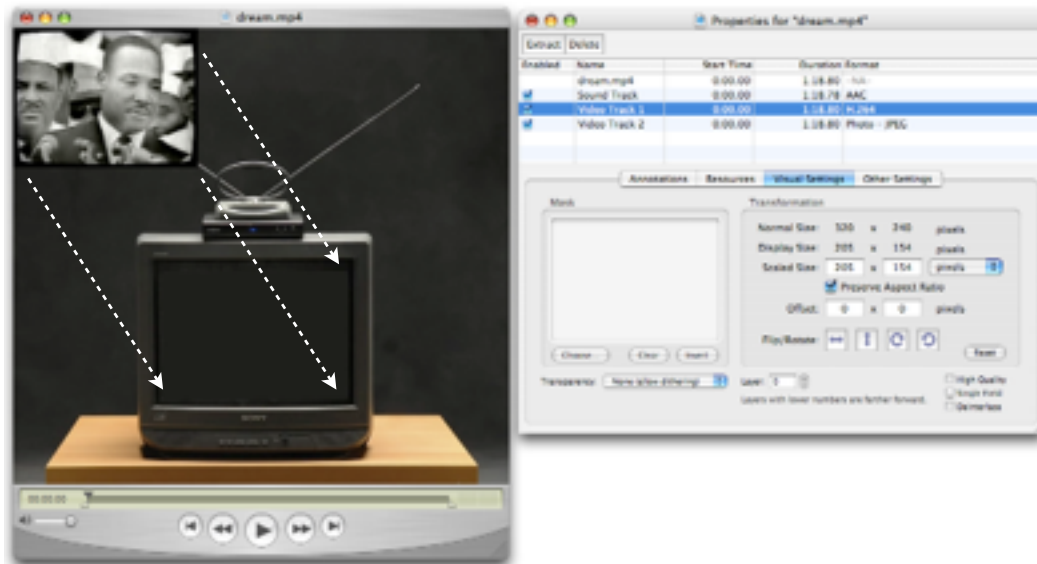
In the following tutorial, you will work with a picture (still image) and the “I have a Dream” movie clip we used in Chapter 4. By using the visual adjustment features in **Show Movie Properties**, you will learn to position your video wherever you want it in your final movie. Follow the steps very carefully in the tutorial and enjoy learning how to use another of the powerful features of QuickTime Pro.

Tutorial: scaling, offsetting and layering to position a movie on a background still image.

1. Download [dream.mov](#) and [dreamtv.jpg](#) from the Chapter 6 folder.
2. Drag [dream.mov](#) to the QT icon to open it.
3. Drag [dreamtv.jpg](#) to the QT icon to open it as a movie. **Edit > Select All, Copy.**
4. Select [dream.mov](#) **Edit > Add to Selection and Scale.**
5. If you click Play, you will hear the audio, but you won’t see the video. This is because the TV image is on a layer covering the video. You need to change the layering.
6. Open **Window > Show Movie Properties.** Select [Video Track 2](#) which is your TV image track. In **Visual Settings**, change the **Layer** from -1 to 1. It will pop up in the top left hand corner.



4. Select [Video Track 1](#) , which is your King video track, and click on **Visual Settings**. Make sure that the **Preserve Aspect Ratio** is checked. Change the first number in **Scaled Size** to 205 pixels. This will make [dream2.mov](#) small enough to fit onto the TV screen.



- Now change **Offset** to 160 x 260 pixels. With this change, the video will slide right into the TV. If the video doesn't fit exactly into the TV picture, adjust the **Offset** as needed.



- File > Save** Click to play.

Tutorial: Splitting a cross-talk dialog, adding photos, scaling, layering and repositioning.

1. Download [who.mov](#), [whocostello.txt](#) and [whoabbot.txt](#) Notice the audio is the classic Abbott and Costello "Who's on First" comedy routine with lots of crosstalk. You're going to make two text tracks, position them next to each other under the photos of the actors.
2. Drag [whoabbot.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy**, then close it.
3. Open [who.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale**.
4. Drag [whocostello.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy**, then close it.
5. Select [who.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale**. You now have two text tracks [Text Track 1](#) is Abbott and [Text Track 2](#) is Costello.
6. Download [abbott.jpg](#) and drag it to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy**, then close it.
7. Select [who.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale**.
8. Download [costello.jpg](#) and drag it to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy**, then close it.
9. Select [who.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale**. You now have two video tracks [Video Track 1](#) is Abbott and [Video Track 2](#) is Costello. All you see at this point is Costello's face. Everything else is layered behind. You're going to scale everything down and re-position the tracks so everything is visible.
10. **Window > Show Movie Properties** Select [Text Track 1](#) and in **Visual Settings** change the first number in **Scaled Size** to 120 pixels (don't uncheck the **Preserve Aspect Ratio** box for any of the tracks in this tutorial). **Offset** 0 x 150 pixels. **Layer:** -5



11. Select [Text Track 2](#) and in **Visual Settings**, change the first number in **Scaled Size** to 120 pixels -- don't uncheck the **Preserve Aspect Ratio** box. **Offset** 120 x 150 pixels. **Layer:** -5

12. Select **Video Track 1** and in **Visual Settings**, then change the first number in **Scaled Size** to 120 pixels. (No **Offset**) **Layer:** -4 (You won't see anything change because Abbott is behind Costello.)
13. Select **Video Track 2** and in **Visual Settings**, then change the first number in **Scaled Size** to 120 pixels. **Offset** 120 x 0 pixels. **Layer:** -4



14. **File > Save**

We hope that you will find the skills that you learned in this tutorial useful as you develop your own teaching materials. As a creative teacher, you will be able to compose effective materials that will help maximize your students' motivation to learn. Poorly positioned or scaled movies will clearly detract from an otherwise motivating presentation.

In the next chapter, we take you through a tutorial on adding multiple text tracks to your QuickTime movies. In previous chapters, you have had some exposure to multiple tracks, but in Chapter 7 we walk you through adding foreign language tracks to your movies and also separating out parts of a dialog with multiple text tracks. You may find these tutorials challenging, but do your best to work through both of them completely to practice these key skills in using QuickTime Pro.

Chapter 7

Working with Multiple Text Tracks

Try to imagine the pedagogical advantages of being able to add more than one text track to a movie that you want to use in class. Maybe you want to be able to play the movie once with no subtitles, then once with subtitles in the language of the movie, and then perhaps one more time with the students' native language. With QuickTime Pro you can do this quite easily. In the first tutorial, you will add English subtitles to a popular TV commercial, then add German subtitles in a second text track, and finally, you will add Japanese subtitles in a third text track. After you have completed the tutorial, you will have a movie with three text tracks and will begin seeing the classroom potential of being able to choose among the options that this feature offers.

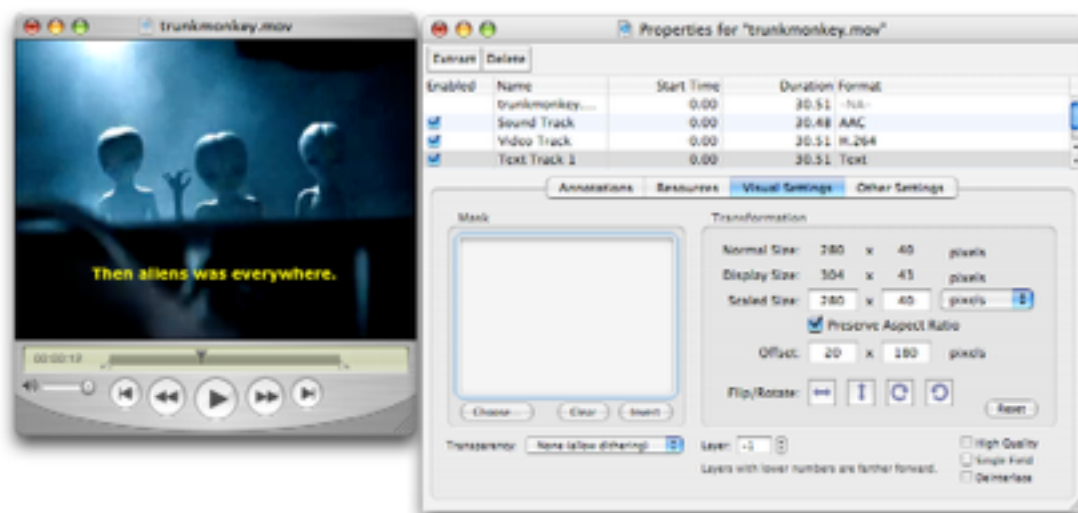
In the second tutorial, we work with a video clip from a public domain movie to show you how to run a text track across the top of the screen and at the same time to play two separate text tracks in the lower portion of the screen. The words appear below as each speaker takes a turn. Of course you can turn the individual text tracks on and off as needed.

If you find yourself getting frustrated in either of these challenging tutorials, just take a break and come back to it when you are rested. Sometimes you may want to exit the QuickTime program and restart it in order to start over fresh.

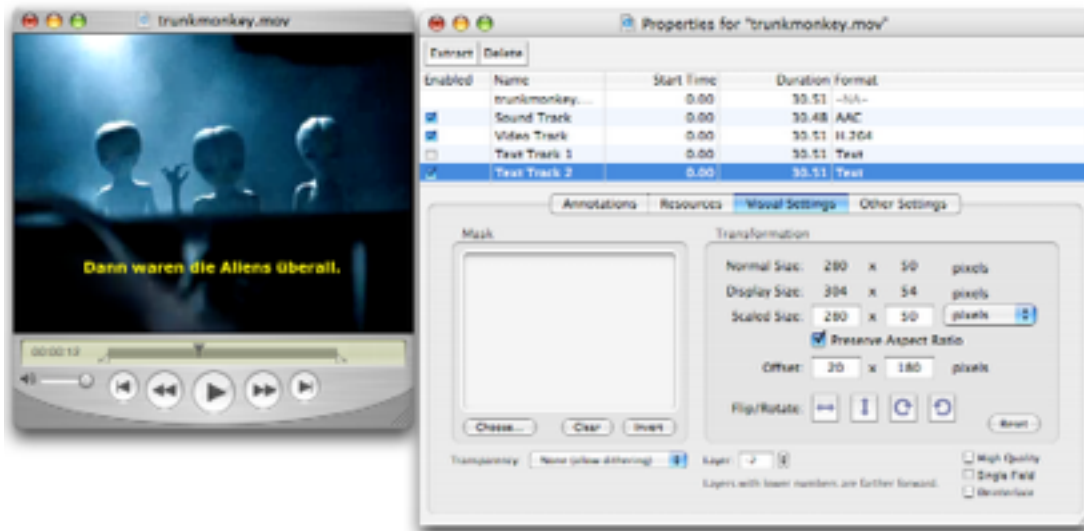
Tutorial: Adding multi-language text tracks to a movie.

In this tutorial you will learn how to add a foreign language subtitle track to a movie, working with language codes.

1. Download and open [trunkmonkey.txt](#)* Notice it is a complete text file with header, subtitles and time stamps. Drag to the QT icon to open. **Edit > Select All, Copy.**
2. Download and open [trunkmonkey.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**
3. **Window > Show Movie Properties** Select **Text Track** and click **Visual Settings**. Offset 20x180 pixels.



4. Open [trunkmonkey.txt](#) **File > Save As...** [trunkmonkeygerman_mac.txt](#) (use [trunkmonkeygerman_win.txt](#) if you are working in Windows)
5. In the header, change {language:0} to {language:2}. This changes the language code from English to German to correctly display German characters.
6. Download and open [germantranslation.txt](#) Notice it has the English subtitles translated into German. **Edit > Copy** and **Paste** the German lines in place of their corresponding English lines in [trunkmonkeygerman_mac.txt](#) ([trunkmonkeygerman_win.txt](#) if you are working in Windows). **File > Save** and drag to the QT icon to open. **Edit > Select All, Copy.**
7. Open [trunkmonkey.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**
8. **Window > Show Movie Properties** Select [Text Track 2](#) and click **Visual Settings**. Offset 20x180 pixels. **File > Save.**

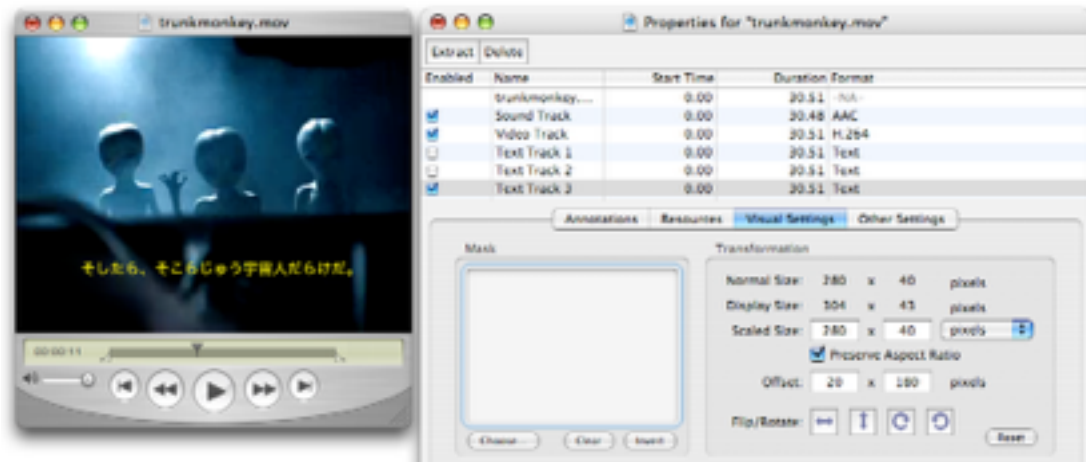


9. You now have a two-track subtitled movie. Text Track 1 is English and Text Track 2 is German. You can choose in the classroom which track to play by opening Show Movie Properties and clicking the Text Track boxes on and off.

Next you will add a third text track to the movie. This time you will add a Japanese text track. Even if your computer doesn't display Japanese characters, you will be able to see them when you complete the steps below.

1. Download and open [trunkmonkey_japanese.txt](#) It is a complete txt file with header, subtitles and time stamps. Drag to the QT icon to open. **Edit > Select All, Copy.**
2. Open your saved [trunkmonkey.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**

3. **Window > Show Movie Properties** Select **Text Track 3** and click **Visual Settings**.
Offset 20x180 pixels.

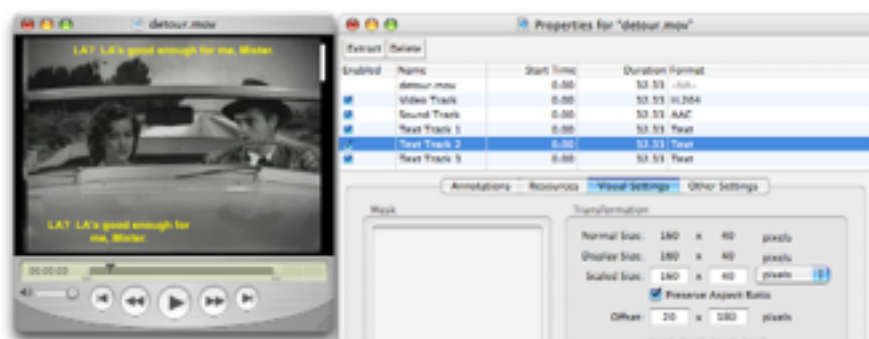


4. In the header, change `{language:0}` to `{language:11}`. This changes the language code from English to Japanese to correctly display Japanese characters. **File > Save**.
5. You now have a three-track subtitled movie. Text Track 1 is English, Text Track 2 is German and Text Track 3 is Japanese. In the classroom, you can choose which track to play by opening **Show Movie Properties** and clicking the Text Track boxes on and off.

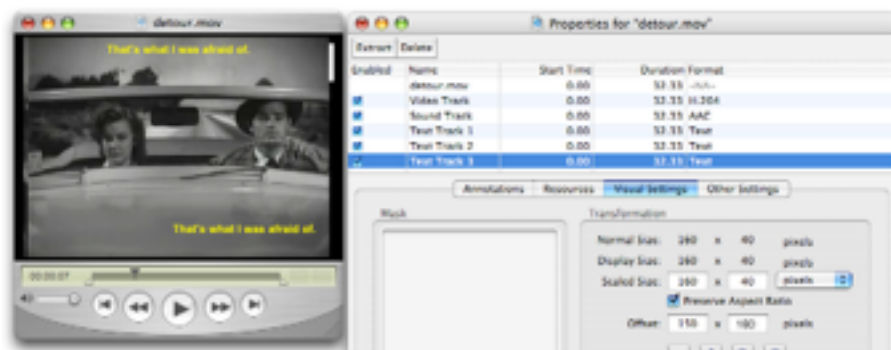
Tutorial: Using multiple text tracks to separate a dialog.

1. Download and open [detour.mov](#) Notice the movie is a short dialog between a man and a woman. You're going to split the dialog into two text tracks and position them on opposite sides of the video.
2. Download [detour.txt](#) and drag it to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy**.
3. Select [detour.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale**.
4. Open [detour.txt](#) and change the width descriptor to: `{width:120}`
5. **File > Save As...** [detourwoman.txt](#)
6. In [detourwoman.txt](#) delete all of the man's lines. Keep the time stamps and remove the extra spaces. **File > Save**.
7. Drag [detourwoman.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy**.
8. Select [detour.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale**.
9. Open [detour.txt](#) again and change the width descriptor to: `{width:120}`
10. **File > Save As...** [detourman.txt](#)

11. In [detourman.txt](#) delete all of the man's lines. Keep the time stamps and remove the extra spaces. **File > Save.**
12. Drag [detourman.txt](#) to the QT icon to open it. **Edit > Select All, Copy.**
13. Select [detour.mov](#) **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**
14. **Window > Show Movie Properties** Select [Text Track 2](#) and in **Visual Properties, Offset** 20x180 pixels.



15. Select [Text Track 3](#) and in **Visual Properties, Offset** 150x180 pixels.



16. You now have a movie with three text tracks: the full dialog, the woman's side and the man's side. You can choose in the classroom which combinations of the three you want to show.

Congratulations on completing these important tutorials. By now you have become a proficient user of QuickTime Pro. We hope that you will find new ways to use these basic editing skills and share them with others by posting your ideas on our website.

In Chapter 8 we will take you through a tutorial that illustrates the "chapter" feature in QuickTime. You will learn how to create a simple pull-down menu that allows you to navigate to specific points in your QuickTime movie without having to spend time searching for the locations you choose in the movie.

* Thanks to Suburban Auto Group for allowing us to use this commercial.

Chapter 8

Adding Chapters

As classroom teachers, we often want to be able to find specific points in our video or audio materials without having to use class time to search. Using QuickTime Pro, you can easily add “chapters” to either an audio or video QuickTime movie.

In the following two tutorials, you will be guided through the process of adding chapters. Pay special attention to Step 7 in the first tutorial and Step 10 in the second tutorial as this way of adding to an existing movie differs from what we have done in earlier tutorials.

Tutorial: Adding chapters to an audio file

In the following tutorial, you will learn add chapters to a QuickTime movie to make it easier to navigate, quickly going to a particular place in the movie (the audio file).

1. Open your finished [baby_please.mov](#) from Chapter 2. (If you haven’t done this tutorial, go back and complete it, OR download the finished movie without chapters from the Chapter 8 folder.)
2. Open your finished [baby_please.txt](#) **File > Save As...** [baby_chapters.txt](#)
3. Delete the text and add the following Chapter Lines between the existing time stamps (be sure to take all of the extra spaces and extra time stamps out):

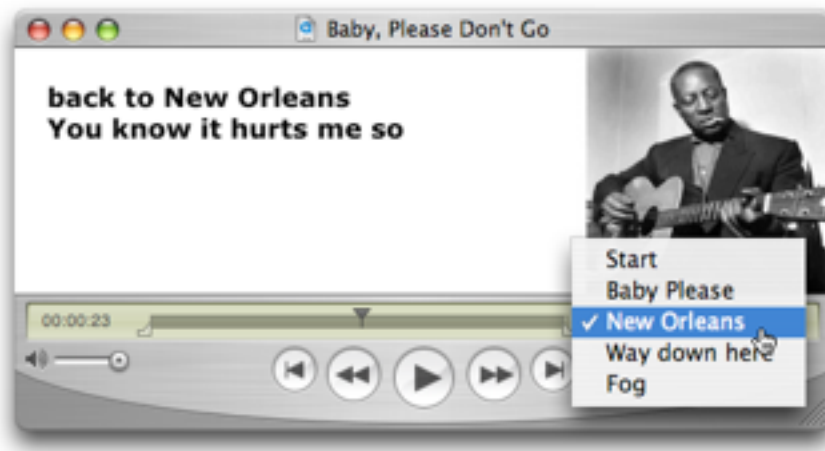
```
[00:00:00]
Start
[00:00:14]
Baby Please
[00:00:22]
New Orleans
[00:00:29]
Way down here
[00:00:36]
Fog
[00:00:45]
```

4. **File > Save**
5. Drag [baby_chapters.txt](#) to the QT icon to open.
6. **Edit > Select All** and **Copy**.
7. Open [baby_please.mov](#). Make sure the playhead is at the beginning of the movie. **Edit > Add to Movie**. **Warning: DO NOT use Add to Selection and Scale! If you do, the order of the chapter names will be changed.**
8. Notice your chapter track text box appears at the top left corner of the movie. Not to worry. This will disappear soon.
9. **Window > Show Movie Properties**. Your chapter track appears as [Text Track 2](#). Unclick the box next to [Text Track 2](#) and the black text box becomes invisible.

10. Choose **Sound Track**. In **Other Settings, Chapters > Text Track 2**



11. **File > Save As...** `baby_please_chapters.mov`. Notice a chapter menu appears next to your movie timeline. You can now use that menu to immediately go to whatever point in the movie you wish.



Tutorial: Adding chapters to a movie

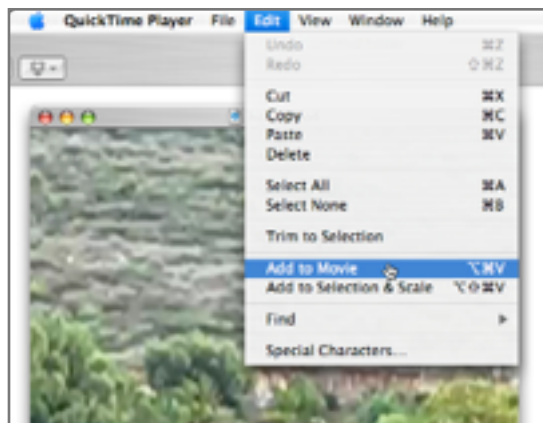
In the following tutorial, you will learn to add chapters to a QuickTime movie to make it easier to navigate, quickly going to a particular place in the movie.

1. Download and open `chapters.txt`. Notice it only has a basic header and two time stamps with the single word, `start`.
2. Download and open `house.mp4`. Play it and notice it's a 3-minute movie of a realtor touring a house with a camera, commenting on the value of the house. *
3. At around 00:00:13, the realtor says 3700 square feet. In `chapters.txt`, type 3700 after the `[00:00:01]` and change the time stamp to `[00:00:13]`. This will tell QuickTime to change chapters at the 13-second mark.
4. At `[00:00:24]`, he says, "this is a really nice house." Add a timestamp and name the chapter: nice house.

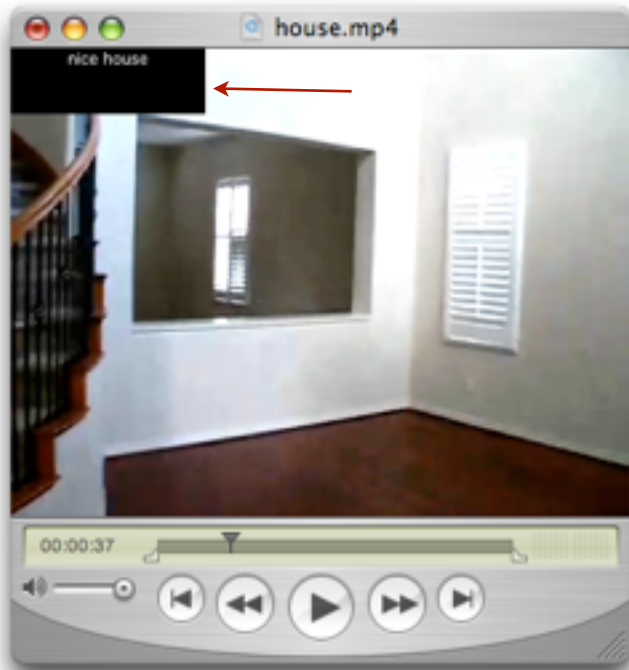
5. At [00:00:44], he says, "gotta have that." Add a timestamp and name the chapter: gotta.
6. Go through the rest of the movie and find five or six more phrases you like. Make chapters with time stamps.
7. After your last chapter header, put the end of movie time stamp: [00:03:01] **File > Save**
8. Drag [chapters.txt](#) to the QT icon to open. Notice it is a very simple text movie and your chapter names appear like subtitled text between their time stamp times.



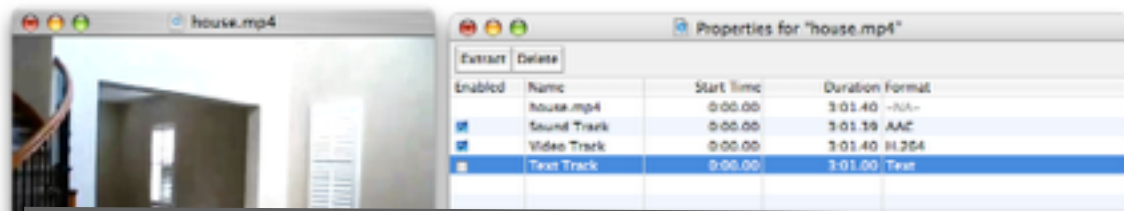
9. **Edit > Select All** and **Copy**.
10. Open [house.mp4](#). Make sure the playhead is at the beginning of the movie. **Edit > Add to Movie**.



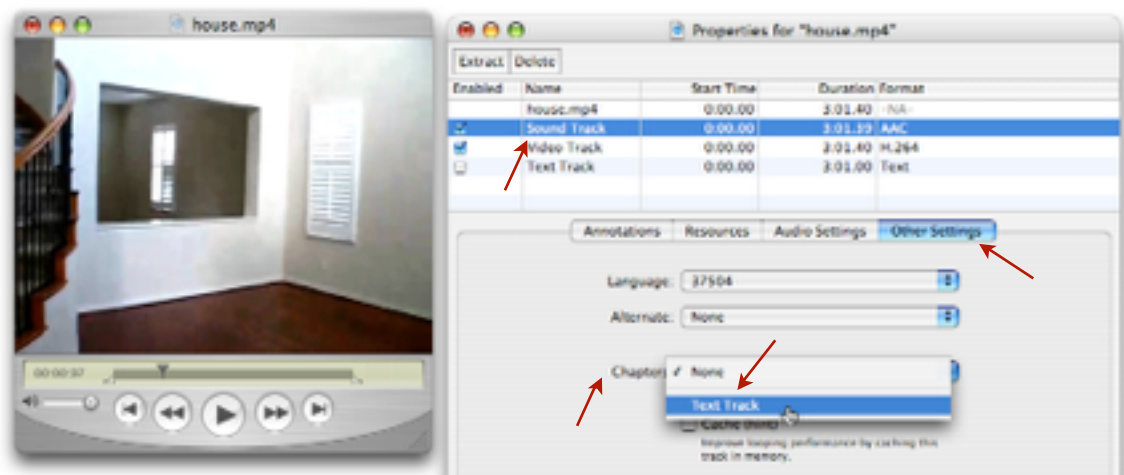
11. Notice your chapter track text box appears at the top left corner of the movie. Not to worry. This will disappear soon.



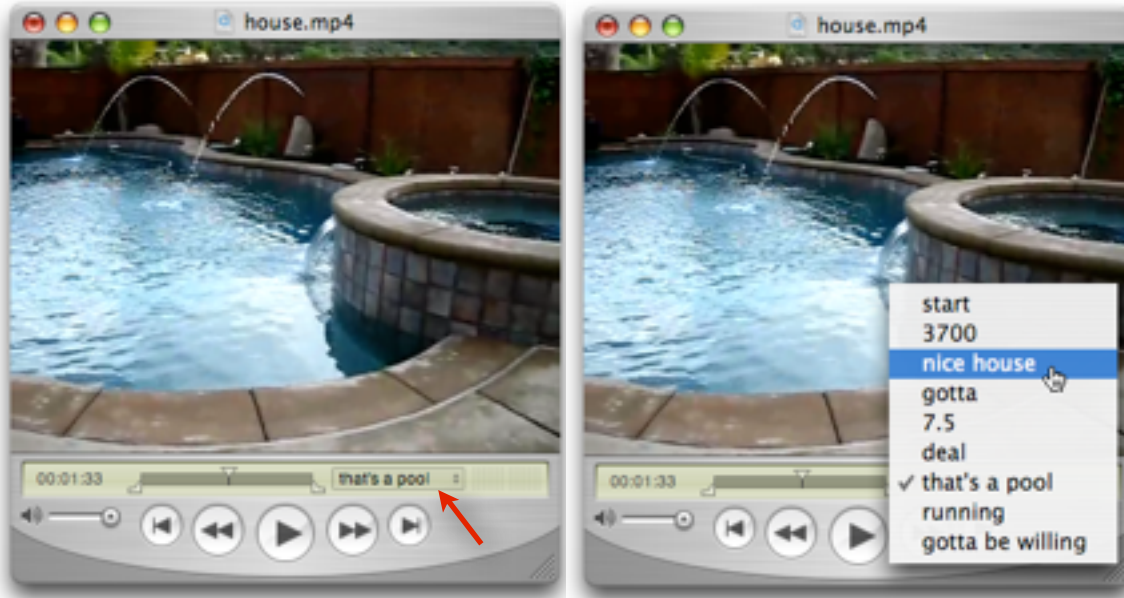
12. **Window > Show Movie Properties.** Your chapter track appears as **Text Track**. Unclick this **Text Track** box and the black text box becomes invisible.



13. Choose **Sound Track**. (Don't unclick the Sound Track box.) In **Other Settings, Chapters > Text Track**



14. Notice a chapter menu appears next to your movie timeline. You can now use that menu to immediately go to whatever point in the movie you wish.



* Video courtesy of Jim the Realtor of Klinge Realty, bubbleinfo.com

Maybe this was a bit more complicated than some of the earlier tutorials, but we are sure that doing these two related tutorials gave you confidence in adding chapter markers to your movies. But if you follow the steps carefully and remember to use **Add to Movie** instead of **Add to Selection & Scale**.

In the next chapter, we offer you a collection of useful tips for getting the most out of QuickTime Pro. These tips will not be as detailed as the tutorials in the first eight chapters, but you will be able to apply the skills you have already learned while adding some new ones. We hope you will enjoy the final chapter. Be sure to let us know if you have any questions or problems.

Chapter 9

A Few More Tips

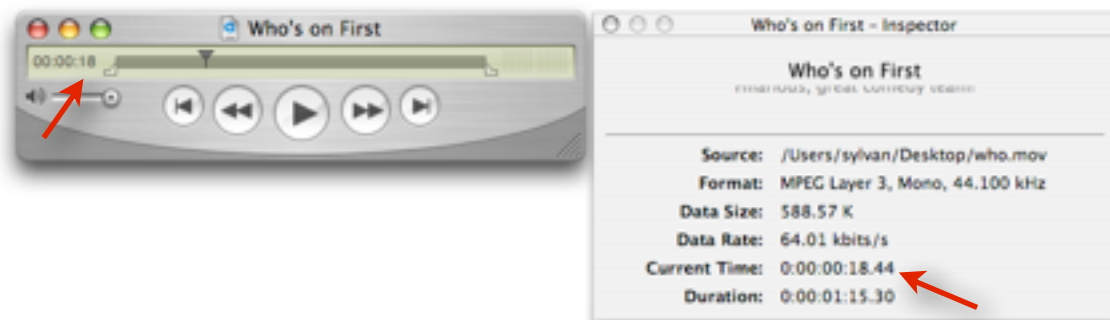
Now that you have completed the basic tutorials for using QuickTime Pro to develop audio and video teaching materials for your students, we would like to offer a few more tips. These tips highlight some of the features of QT Pro that we have not covered specifically in the tutorials.

You will learn how to get very precise time stamps from the Movie Inspector, how to make audio recordings and do voiceovers, how to insert comprehension questions into a video, how to display your QT movies in Apple's Keynote application, and finally, how to export your movies to show them on an iPod, on a DVD player or on the internet.

Tip 1: Use Movie Inspector to get more precise time stamp times.

1. Download and open [who.mov](#) from the Chapter 9 files folder on the website. Notice that both Abbott and Costello are speaking very rapidly, sometimes speaking over each other. If you only use the time indicator on the QT player, you'll have a lot of difficulty. Sometimes there are two or more time stamps in the same second. You need to use fractions of seconds.

2. Window > Show Movie Inspector



3. Notice the time on the playhead says: 00:00:18, but if you look in the Movie Inspector, **Current Time** is 0:00:00:18.44. It gives you the precise time up to hundredths of a second. For this time, your text file time stamp would be: [00:00:18.44]
4. Later, when you are checking your times, if a line of text seems too early or late, it's easy to go back into the text file simply add or subtract a tenth of a second until you get it exactly right.
5. Notice the **Duration** is also very precise, so you can add [00:01:15.3] to the end of the text file if you need a more precise time.

Tip 2: Record your own voice memo

1. **File > New Audio Recording.** Test your microphone to make sure QT is getting your sound. You should see an indicator bar of sound coming in. If not, check **File > Preferences/Recording** to check your sound input settings.
2. Click the round red button on the Audio Recording to start recording. Say what you want to say. Notice the MB counter on the right, letting you know the growing size of your file. Also notice that the volume is turned down to prevent feedback.



3. The input sound bar will indicate the level of your sound. When you are finished, click the square black stop button to stop the Audio Recording.



4. A regular QT player will appear. Test your file to make sure it's okay. If you like it, **File > Close.** It will save as [Audio.mov](#). **File > Save As...** if you want to give it a different title.



5. You can attach it to email, embed it in a website, or **File > Export** to change it to a different file format.

Tip 3: Add voiceover narration to a video

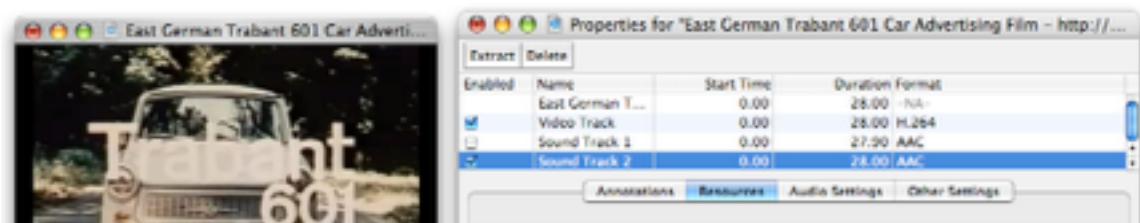
1. Download and open [trabant.mp4](#) in QuickTime. Notice it's a 28-second East German car commercial with a German narration.
2. **File > New Audio Recording.** Test your microphone to make sure QT is getting your sound. You should see an indicator bar of sound coming in. If not, check **File > Preferences/Recording** to check your sound input settings.
3. Turn down the volume of [trabant.mp4](#). Click the round red button on the New Audio Recording to start recording. Immediately click to play [trabant.mp4](#). Narrate what you want to say. Imagine you're selling this car in a TV commercial. Express yourself!



4. Click the Record button to stop the Audio Recording at the end. Use the editing sliders to find the beginning and end of your narration. You want to trim out the unwanted parts. (You need approximately 28 seconds.) **Edit > Trim to Selection, Select All** and **Copy**.



5. Go to [trabant.mp4](#). **Edit > Select All, Add to Selection and Scale.**
6. **Window > Movie Properties.** Unclick the box for [Sound Track 1](#) to turn off the German narration. (If you don't want this later, go ahead and delete it.)



7. **File > Save.** Save as a self-contained movie: [trabant.mov](#)

Tip 4: Add pre-viewing questions to a movie.

1. Download [trabant.mp4](#) and [trabantquestions.txt](#). Drag [trabantquestions.txt](#) to the QT icon to open. With the editing sliders, select the first 9-second portion of the video. **Edit > Copy**
2. Open [trabant.mp4](#) and with the playhead at the beginning of the movie, **Edit > Paste**



Step 1



Step 2

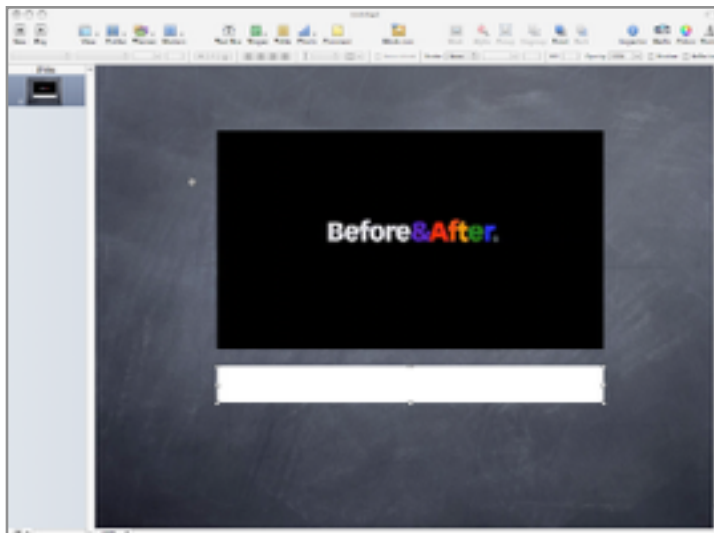
3. In [trabantquestions.txt](#), select the last 9-second portion of the video. **Edit > Copy**
4. In [trabant.mp4](#), **Edit > Select None** to clear the timeline. Then move the playhead to the last frame of the trunk scene. Around 00:00:21 (Use the arrow keys to find the exact frame.) **Edit > Paste**



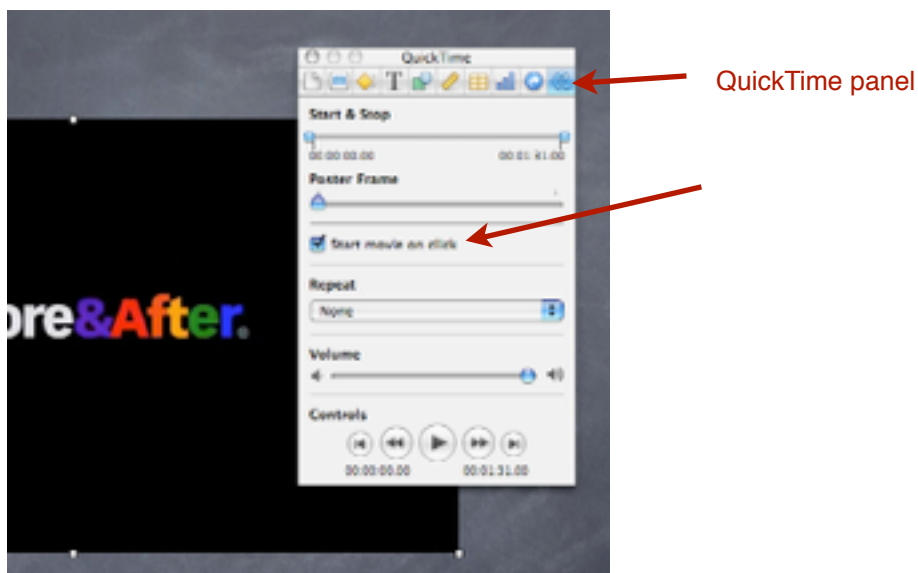
5. **Window > Show Movie Properties** Delete the [Sound Track](#)
6. **File > Save** Save as a self-contained movie: [trabantquestions.mov](#)

Tip 5: Combine QuickTime movies in Keynote

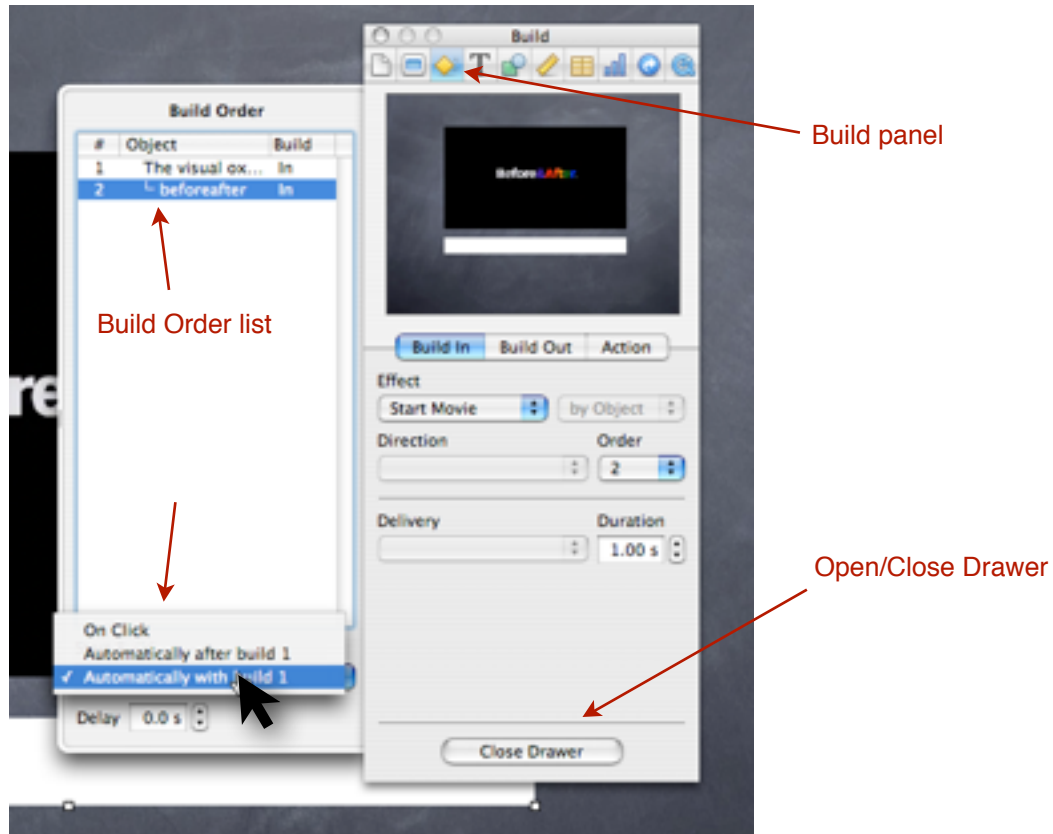
1. Download [The visual oxymoron.mp4](#). Also download [beforeafter.txt](#)
2. Drag [beforeafter.txt](#) to the QT icon to open. **File > Save**. Save as a self-contained movie, [beforeafter.mov](#)
3. Open Keynote (you can also do this in PowerPoint, but not as easily). Choose the **Blackboard** theme and in **Masters**, select a **Blank** slide.
4. Drag both [The visual oxymoron.mp4](#) and [beforeafter.mov](#) onto the slide.



4. Open the Inspector window and select the **QuickTime** panel on the far right. Single click [The visual oxymoron.mp4](#) and select **Start Movie on click**. Then do the same thing for [beforeafter.mov](#)



5. Go to the **Build** panel of the Inspector window, **Open Drawer** by clicking the button at the bottom of the Inspector window. In the Build Order list select **2 beforeafter**. In the dropdown menu at the bottom, choose **Automatically with Build 1**. This tells Keynote to start both movies simultaneously. (Note, the build order depends on which movie you drag to the slide first. It doesn't really matter which movie is number 1. Just make sure Build 1 starts on click and Build 2 starts with Build 1.)



6. In **Themes**, change the theme to white to make the background disappear.

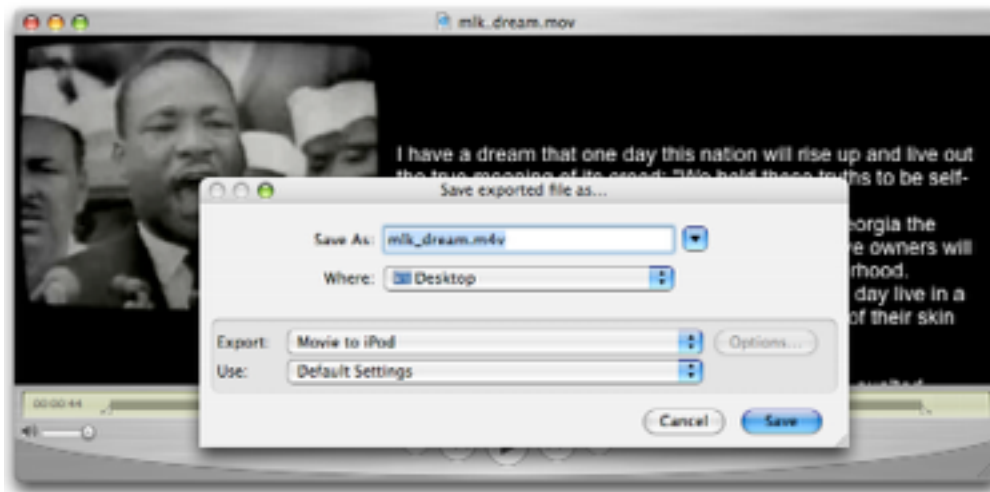


You now have a Keynote slide with two synced movies. You can change their positions or sizes without losing sync.

Tip 6: Use QuickTime Pro to convert movies to other formats

Now that you have learned how to create audio and video QuickTime movies that meet your teaching needs, you will most likely need to move the movies to use them in the classroom. Maybe you have a different computer where you work or maybe instead of using a computer, you want to present your movies with an iOS device (iPhone, iPod Touch or iPad) or a DVD player. Maybe you would like your students to have access to the movie over the internet. This tip will show you the basics of presenting your movie in several different ways after changing the format in QuickTime Pro. We will save the movie for iOS devices because this format can also be used on the internet and on a DVD.

1. Download [mlk_dream.mov](#) from the Chapter 9 folder on the website. Drag it to the QT icon to open.
2. **File > Export.** First export as Movie to Quicktime Movie -- use a new file name -- and then Export as Movie to iPhone. Save as [mlk_dream.m4v](#) and use this movie for your iPhone, iPod Touch, iPad, DVD or the internet.



Play this movie on an iOS device (iPod Touch, iPhone or iPad)

1. Drag [mlk_dream.m4v](#) to iTunes.
2. Connect your iOS device and sync [mlk_dream.m4v](#) from iTunes.
3. Connect your iOS device to a projector or a TV with an AV cable (composite AV, or VGA adapter depending on the TV/projector).
4. Play the movie.

Play this movie on a DVD

1. Open iDVD (this can also be done with other DVD-creation applications on Mac or Windows, but we will use iDVD in this "tip"). **File > OneStepDVD from Movie.**
2. Select [mlk_dream.m4v](#) and insert a recordable DVD. Give the application the time needed to burn the movie onto the DVD.
3. Play the movie on your DVD player.

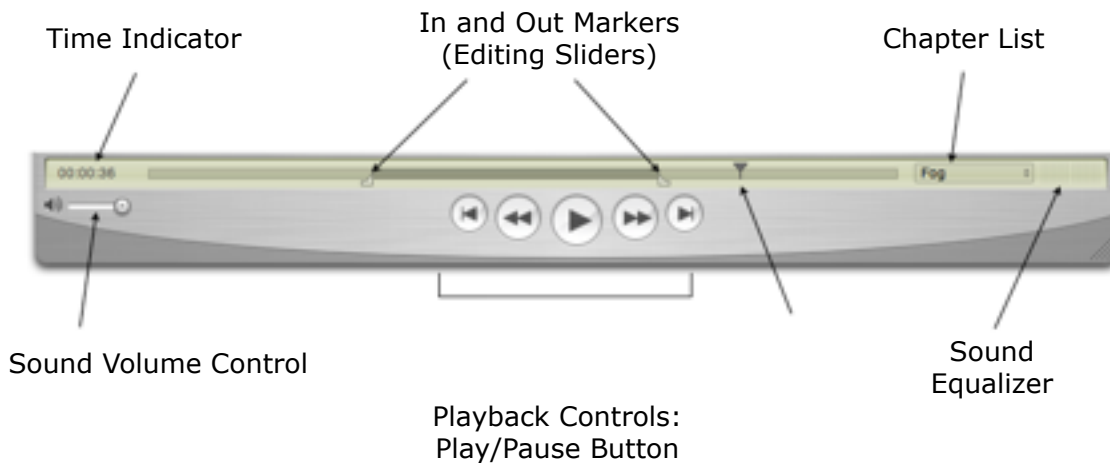
Play this movie on the internet

1. Open iWeb (this can also be done with applications on Mac or Windows), choose the Movie template and drag, size and center [mlk_dream.m4v](#) on the template.
2. When you finish preparing the page, **File > Publish Entire Site**.
3. Upload your site to make the movie available to your students online.

This chapter of further tips for using QuickTime Pro to make creative and motivating language teaching materials brings our book of tutorials to a close. We hope that you have gained some useful skills as you worked through the different tutorials. Clearly your students will benefit the most from the time you have invested in becoming proficient with QuickTime Pro.

The appendices that follow this chapter contain useful information not dealt with in the tutorial chapters. In this part of the book, you will find such things as the full range of QuickTime descriptors, additional language codes, information on QuickTime from Apple, reference articles on QuickTime, and basic descriptions of useful applications to complement your work with QuickTime Pro.

Appendix A: QuickTime Player and Controls



QuickTime Commands

The following are the most relevant and useful commands covered in this book:

QuickTime Player >

Preferences... > Recording has some useful options for choosing your video and sound output. The rest of the preferences are not so interesting.

QuickTime Preferences Mostly a setup for registering QTPro and updating the software.

File >

New Player Useful for starting a new QT file to paste things into.

New Movie Recording, New Audio Recording Useful for opening a new QT window for recording your own video or audio.

Open File You can use this to open a txt file in QT

Close Close a file.

Save Save a file. QT will give you the option of saving as a self-contained movie, or as a QT text movie or as a reference movie. *Never* choose the reference movie.

Save As... Give a file a new title. QT will give you the option of saving as a self-contained movie, or as a QT text movie or as a reference movie. *Never* choose the reference movie.

Share QT gives you the option of attaching a movie to email or to the web, and resizing it to make it easier to attach.

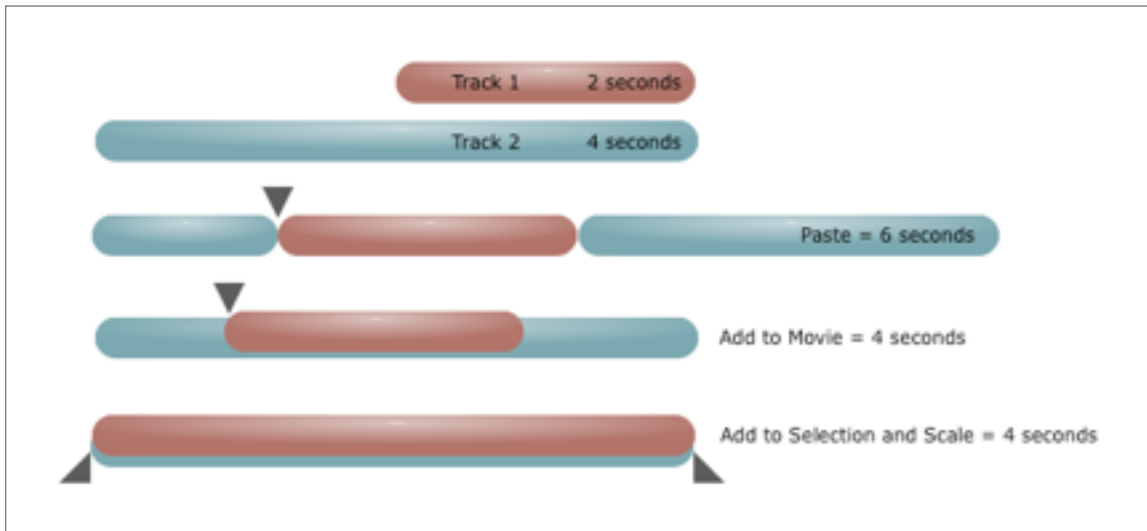
Export QT allows you to change a mov file to a number of other file formats. Very useful.

Edit >

Undo The standard repair command if you make an error. QT allows you to even undo a series of 7 errors.

Cut Useful for editing out unnecessary bits.

Copy, Paste Useful for moving bits from one file to another. **Paste** always adds to the length of your QT file because it inserts information wherever the playhead is set. If you paste in the middle of a movie, it will interrupt the original rather than laying a track on top of it.



Delete Seems to do the same things as Cut, but you can't Paste what you Delete.

Select All... Selects the entire QT file.

Select None Useful for clearing a timeline. It returns the editing sliders and the playhead to the beginning.

Trim to Selection Useful for editing. You choose with editing sliders what you want to keep and it cuts out all the unnecessary information on either side. *A handy tip: You can use the **I** and **O** keys as shortcuts for In and Out while your QT file is playing.*

Add to Movie This lays a track on top of an existing movie starting at the beginning. It doesn't scale it like the next command. If the track you are adding is longer than the existing movie, it will extend the time of movie. This additional track will appear in the Movie Properties window.

Add to Selection & Scale This lays a track on top of whatever you select, and scales it up or down to exactly match the duration of your selection. The track you are adding might play slower or faster than normal. This additional track will appear in the Movie Properties window.

View >

These are all pretty self-explanatory.

Window >

Show Movie Inspector This has lots of useful information, such as the size dimensions of a movie, its duration time, the exact current time position of the playhead, etc.

Show Movie Properties Essential for using this book. This allows you to change visual and audio settings, delete and export tracks, change levels, turn tracks off and on, etc.

Show AV Controls Not covered in this book, but these settings allow you to change the pitch, playback speed, color settings and brightness of a QT file.

Help >

Some useful tips and tutorials. However, they're written by Apple, people who seem to assume you know more than you do, so they don't explain things very clearly at times. However, Help will make more sense once you've mastered the basics in this book.

Appendix B: Useful Descriptors

Here is a list of the most common descriptors used in projects like we cover in this book. There are a number of descriptors used in QT text files. Many of them are arcane and not so useful, or you just leave them as they are. There is an introductory breakdown of descriptors in Chapter One.

A complete list of descriptors with further explanation can be found on our website:

quicktometeachers.com

what it does	descriptor	examples
Font name	{font: fontname}	{font: verdana} {font: times}
Font style	{fontstyle}	{plain} {bold} {italic} {underline}
Justification/ Alignment of text	{justify: alignment}	{justify:left} {justify:right} {justify:center}
Font size	{size: pointsize}	{size: 10} {size: 18}
Font color	{textColor: redvalue, greenvalue, bluevalue}	{textColor: 65535, 65535, 0} (yellow)
Background color	{backColor: redvalue, greenvalue, bluevalue}	{backColor: 0, 0, 0} (black)
Height	{height: HeightInPixels}	{height: 240}
Width	{width: WidthInPixels}	{width: 360}
Language code	{language: languageNumber}	{language: 0} (English)
No background color: render text over the background	{keyedText: on}	{keyedText: on}
Scroll text until the last of the text is viewed	{scrollIn: onOrOff}	{scrollIn: on} {scrollIn: off}
Scroll text until the last of the text is out of view	{scrollOut: onOrOff}	{scrollOut: on} {scrollOut: off}

Appendix C: Guidelines from Apple on QuickTime 7

Although QuickTime 7 has been replaced by QuickTime X from Mac OS 10.6, it is still available on the installation disk and also as a download from Apple. QuickTime 7 and iTunes remain the standard download installation for Windows. The QuickTime Pro license needed for the tutorials in this book upgrades the functions of QuickTime 7 in the same way on both Mac and Windows.

The following urls will help you find the information you need to get started with QuickTime Pro:

Installing QuickTime 7 from the Snow Leopard (OS 10.6) disk
Installing QuickTime 7 from later OS versions (Lion and Mountain Lion)

<http://support.apple.com/kb/ht3678>

Downloading QuickTime 7 for Mac OS 10.6.3 or later from the Apple website

<http://support.apple.com/kb/DL923>

Purchase QuickTime Pro for Mac or Windows (\$29.99)

<http://www.apple.com/quicktime/extending/index.html>

QuickTime 7 User's Guide

http://images.apple.com/quicktime/pdf/QuickTime7_User_Guide.pdf

Appendix D: QuickTime Language Codes

English	0	Lettish	28	Kirghiz	54	Vietnamese	80
French	1	Latvian	28	Tajiki	55	Indonesian	81
German	2	Farsi	31	Turkmen	56	Tagalog	82
Italian	3	Russian	32	Mongolian	57	MalayRom	83
Dutch	4	Simpl. Chinese	33	MongolianCyr	58	MalayArabic	84
Swedish	5	Flemish	34	Pashto	59	Amharic	85
Spanish	6	Irish	35	Kurdish	60	Galla	87
Danish	7	Albanian	36	Kashmiri	61	Oromo	87
Portuguese	8	Romanian	37	Sindhi	62	Somali	88
Norwegian	9	Czech	38	Tibetan	63	Swahili	89
Hebrew	10	Slovak	39	Nepali	64	Ruanda	90
Japanese	11	Slovenian	40	Sanskrit	65	Rundi	91
Arabic	12	Yiddish	41	Marathi	66	Malagasy	93
Finnish	13	Serbian	42	Bengali	67	Esperanto	94
Greek	14	Macedonian	43	Assamese	68	Welsh	128
Turkish	17	Bulgarian	44	Punjabi	70	Basque	129
Croatian	18	Ukrainian	45	Malayalam	72	Catalan	130
Trad. Chinese	19	Uzbek	47	Kannada	73	Latin	131
Hindi	21	Kazakh	48	Tamil	74	Quechua	132
Thai	22	Azerbaijani	49	Telugu	75	Guarani	133
Korean	23	AzerbaijanAr	50	Sinhalese	76	Aymara	134
Lithuanian	24	Armenian	51	Burmese	77	Tatar	135
Polish	25	Georgian	52	Khmer	78	Uighur	136
Estonian	27	Moldavian	53	Lao	79	Dzongkha	137

Appendix E: Complementary Software for QuickTime Pro

Below is a short slightly annotated list of software that you may find useful in making audio and video QuickTime movies.

Software for creating text files

Macintosh

TextEdit This application is bundled with the Mac OS and is more than sufficient for creating and editing files for QT movies. You will have to remember to save the text files as "plain text" because the default is Rich Text Format (RTF). There are occasional problems encoding files for different languages, but basically TextEdit is a very powerful application that will meet your QT needs.

BBEdit A very powerful, but expensive text editor. If you plan to do websites and extensive text editing, this may be for you. <http://www.barebones.com/>

Windows

Notepad This text editor comes with Windows operating systems. It is sufficient for most of the QT text-editing tasks, but is often frustrating to work with. You need to turn on word-wrap, but often the QT text files from Mac need to be reformatted for readability. It is considerably more troublesome than TextEdit when working with different language codes. You may find it easier to work with MS Word, Writer or Notepad ++.

Notepad ++ This application is free and much easier to use than Notepad. Give it a try if you are working in a Windows environment. <http://notepad-plus-plus.org/>

Both Mac and Windows

MS Word This ubiquitous word processing program is good for creating and editing text files for your movies. If you don't own Microsoft Office, you can do equally well with the word processor in OpenOffice.

Writer This word processing program is part of the OpenOffice suite, which is free and allows you to write and edit text files easily. To download OpenOffice go to: <http://www.openoffice.org/>

Jubler This open source subtitle editor uses .srt (Sub Rip Text) files. Sub Rips are ubiquitous on the Internet as free downloads in multiple languages for virtually every popular film ever released. Jubler allows you to export .srt files as QT text. So it's possible to simply create QuickTime subtitles of an entire movie with very exact timeStamps. You just have to change the descriptors.
<http://www.jubler.org/>

Software for converting videos

Macintosh

VisualHub and iSquint These two applications are no longer being developed, but they are still available on the internet. If you are a Mac user, you should be using one of these wonderfully simple and powerful applications for video format conversion. Here is the final message from the developer:

<http://www.techspanion.com/>

Both Mac and Windows

Handbrake This open source, free application is highly recommended for working with video. They continue to develop the product and also have user-friendly guidelines and discussion forums. Try it!

<http://handbrake.fr/>

Wondershare Video Converter The Wondershare converter works well, but unless you are going to be doing a lot of video conversion, the price may be a bit steep. It works well on both Mac and Windows.

<http://www.wondershare.com/>

Appendix F: Public Domain Audio and Video Sources

Internet sources of public domain audio and video are plentiful and diverse. The list below is just to get you started. Many of these sites have links to other sites.

Internet Archive: A huge source of downloadable video, audio, etc.
<http://www.archive.org/>

Library of Congress American Memory Project:
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem>

Project Gutenberg: thousands of free ebooks and audio recordings of books with expired copyrights
<http://www.gutenberg.org/>

Creative Commons: Share, Remix, Reuse -- Legally
<http://creativecommons.org/>

Public Domain Comedy
<http://www.pdcomedy.com/>

Superfan: one obscure pop song a day, all year long. 2009, 2010, 2011...
<http://superfan2009.com/>
<http://superfan2010.com/>
<http://superfan2011.com/>

Entertainment Magazine Online free movies to download
<http://emol.org/movies/>

Note: It's a good rule of thumb to do a little research on what the permissions and restrictions are for what you want to download and use. Check out **Public Domain Sherpa**, a great website which introduces and explains the concept of public domain usage.
<http://www.publicdomainsherpa.com>

Appendix G: Further Reading on QuickTime

You may be interested in reading some of the online articles and books on QuickTime that are available. We are including just a sampling of the publications in the listing below.

Online reading

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QuickTime>

This wikipedia article is easy to read and provides a good overview of QuickTime and QuickTime Pro. You can find technical details about the QT framework -- file formats and codecs -- in the article as well as a fairly readable history of QuickTime. The reference list at the end contains some useful articles about QuickTime. This is a very good starter article.

<http://www.roughlydrafted.com/RD/RDM.Tech.Q1.07/5F0C866C-6DDF-4A9A-9515-531B0CA0C29C.html>

<http://www.roughlydrafted.com/RD/RDM.Tech.Q1.07/8AA115DC-2398-456E-9319-FE5842A41BD1.html>

These two articles are from Roughly Drafted Magazine. Mac users will most likely find these two articles interesting, informative and entertaining. Windows users may find the editor's biases against Windows world distracting. The history of the battle between Microsoft and Apple in the development of media players is quite telling -- you will get a good sense of how people realized early on that QuickTime is a powerful and useful application for not only playback, but also editing.

<http://mac.appstorm.net/how-to/os-x/exploring-the-advanced-features-of-quicktime-x/>

This article focuses on the features of the new QuickTime X. You will see what the latest version can do, but will also see why we use QuickTime 7 plus Pro in our hands-on tutorials. Some people think that the powerful editing features of QT Pro will reappear when Apple introduces system 10.7 in the future.

<http://jalt-publications.org/archive/proceedings/2009/E024.pdf>

Tomei, Joe, & William Perry. (2010). Learning to run: Possibilities of scrolling text. In A. M. Stoke (Ed.), JALT2009 Conference Proceedings. Tokyo: JALT.

The article, by two of this authors of this book, was written with special attention to creating and using moving text in classroom teaching. Some of the basics of QT Pro editing are included in the article, but the focus is on increasing reading speed.

<http://www.opencampus.com/faculty/tutorials/Podcasting-w-QuickTime.pdf>

Faulknerloser, Kurt. (2007). Enhanced Podcasting with QuickTime Pro.

You will find this article on podcasting and QT Pro to be informative and readable. The author has great illustrations to support his step-by-step approach to creating podcasts with QT Pro. Although he tries to cover a lot in this short piece, it is worth reading to help you broaden your about using QuickTime. Pay special attention to his section on adding hyperlinks to podcasts.

Books

Ferncase, Richard K. (2004). *QuickTime for Filmmakers*. Burlington, MA: Elsevier/Focal Press.

Although the focus of this book is on making films, you find it pretty easy to read and very carefully laid out. The glossary at the end of the book and the further reading section are quite useful even for novice users of QuickTime. Unless you have a special interest in filmmaking, though, you might not want to purchase the book.

Gary, Brian, Steve Martin, & Jem Schofield. (2007). *QuickTime Pro Quick-Reference Guide*. Berkeley, CA: Peachpit Press.

This guide is part of the Apple Pro Training Series and is part of the official curriculum of the Apple Certification Program. Once you understand the basics through our tutorials, this book will make more sense to you, and you will be able to use it as a reference work for special problems. Although the steps outlined in the various chapters appear to be simple and straightforward, for a novice user they can be confusing. You may want to purchase this book, though once you have increased your confidence in working with QT Pro.

LaFrance, Mary. (2008). *Copyright Law in a Nutshell*. Saint Paul, MN: Thomson/West.

Copyright law is a complex and changing system that is, in fact, quite important to classroom language teachers in a time when so much is available online and through the media. The author has a readable style, as far as legal books go, and the content is relatively current. Pay special attention to the sections on "fair use" and the description of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

Answer Key

Chapter 1

sample.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Geneva}{plain}{size:12}{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}{backColor: 0, 0, 0}{justify:center}{timeScale:30}{width:160}{height:48}{timeStamps:absolute}{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
[00:00:00.00]
{textBox: 0, 0, 50, 160}this is a QuickTime text
[00:00:02.00]
```

sample2.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Arial}{bold}{size:18}{textColor: 65535, 65535, 0}{backColor: 0, 0, 0}{justify:left}{timeScale:30}{width:240}{height:100}{timeStamps:absolute}{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
[00:00:00.00]
I do not like green eggs and ham.
[00:00:01.00]
I do not like them, Sam I am.
[00:00:03.00]
```

Chapter 2

baby_please.txt

```
{QTtext}
{keyedText: on}
{font:verdana}
{bold}
{size:16}
{textColor: 0, 0, 0}
{backColor: 65535,65535,65535}
{timeScale:30}
{width:400}
{height:120}
{justify:left}
{timeStamps:absolute}
{language:0}
[00:00:00]
Baby, Please Don't Go
sung by Big Bill Broonzy
[00:00:14]
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
Baby, please don't go
[00:00:22]
back to New Orleans
```

You know it hurts me so
[00:00:27]
[00:00:29]
Babe, I'm way down here
You know I'm way down here
[00:00:36]
Babe, I'm way down
here in a roll on fog
Baby, please don't go
[00:00:42]
[00:00:45]

kennedy.txt

```
{QTtext}  
{keyedText: off}  
{font:verdana}  
{bold}  
{size:14}  
{textColor: 65535,65535,65535}  
{timeScale:30}  
{width:350}  
{height:80}  
{justify:center}  
{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}  
[00:00:00]  
We observe today not a victory of party,  
but a celebration of freedom  
[00:00:09]  
symbolizing an end,  
as well as a beginning  
[00:00:14]  
signifying renewal,  
as well as change.  
[00:00:18]  
For I have sworn before  
you and Almighty God  
[00:00:24]  
the same solemn oath  
our forebears prescribed  
[00:00:29]  
nearly a century and three-quarters ago.  
[00:00:33]  
The world is very different now.  
[00:00:36]  
For man holds in his  
mortal hands the power  
[00:00:42]  
to abolish all forms  
of human poverty  
[00:00:46]  
and all forms of human life.  
[00:00:48]  
And yet the same revolutionary beliefs  
for which our forebears fought
```

[00:00:57]
are still at issue around the globe
[00:01:00]
the belief that the rights of man come
not from the generosity of the state,
[00:01:07]
but from the hand of God.
[00:01:10]
We dare not forget today that we are
the heirs of that first revolution.
[00:01:16]
Let the word go forth
from this time and place,
[00:01:21]
to friend and foe alike,
[00:01:24]
that the torch has been passed to a
new generation of Americans
[00:01:30]
born in this century,
tempered by war,
[00:01:36]
disciplined by a hard
and bitter peace,
[00:01:40]
proud of our ancient heritage,
[00:01:42]
and unwilling to witness or permit
[00:01:48]
the slow undoing of those human rights
[00:01:53]
to which this nation has
always been committed,
[00:01:57]
and to which we are committed today
at home and around the world.
[00:02:09]
Let every nation know,
whether it wishes us well or ill,
[00:02:17]
that we shall pay any price,
bear any burden,
[00:02:23]
meet any hardship,
support any friend,
[00:02:28]
oppose any foe, to assure the
survival and the success of liberty.
[00:02:40]
This much we pledge -- and more.
[00:02:44]

kennedyCLOZE.txt

{QTtext}
{keyedText: off}

{font:verdana}
{bold}
{size:14}
{textColor: 65535,65535,0}
{timeScale:30}
{width:350}
{height:40}
{justify:center}
{timeStamps:absolute}
{language:0}
[00:00:00]
We observe _____ not a victory of party,
but a celebration of _____
[00:00:09]
symbolizing an end,
as well as a _____
[00:00:14]
_____ renewal,
as well as _____.
[00:00:18]
For I have _____ before
_____ and Almighty God
[00:00:24]
the _____ solemn oath
our forebears _____
[00:00:29]
nearly a century and three-quarters ago.
[00:00:33]
The world is very different now.
[00:00:36]
For man holds in his
mortal hands the power
[00:00:42]
to abolish all forms
of human poverty
[00:00:46]
and all forms of human life.
[00:00:48]
And yet the same revolutionary beliefs
for which our forebears fought
[00:00:57]
are still at issue around the globe
[00:01:00]
the belief that the rights of man come
not from the generosity of the state,
[00:01:07]
but from the hand of God.
[00:01:10]
We dare not forget today that we are
the heirs of that first revolution.
[00:01:16]
Let the word go forth
from this time and place,
[00:01:21]
to friend and foe alike,
[00:01:24]
that the torch has been passed to a

new generation of Americans
[00:01:30]
born in this century,
tempered by war,
[00:01:36]
disciplined by a hard
and bitter peace,
[00:01:40]
proud of our ancient heritage,
[00:01:42]
and unwilling to witness or permit
[00:01:48]
the slow undoing of those human rights
[00:01:53]
to which this nation has
always been committed,
[00:01:57]
and to which we are committed today
at home and around the world.
[00:02:09]
Let every nation know,
whether it wishes us well or ill,
[00:02:17]
that we shall pay any price,
bear any burden,
[00:02:23]
meet any hardship,
support any friend,
[00:02:28]
oppose any foe, to assure the
survival and the success of liberty.
[00:02:40]
This much we pledge -- and more.
[00:02:44]

Chapter 3

missiles.txt

```
{QTtext}  
{keyedText: off}  
{font:verdana}  
{backColor: 16000, 16000, 16000}  
{bold}  
{size:16}  
{textColor: 65535,65535,0}  
{timeScale:30}  
{width:450}  
{height:60}  
{justify:left}  
{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}  
[00:00:00]  
[00:00:03]  
The Air Defense School at Ft. Bliss is a large institution.
```

[00:00:07]
With many different courses going on at all times in its carefully guarded buildings.
[00:00:11.3]
About 3,500 students are to be found here at any time.
[00:00:16]
Two-thirds of them enlisted men.
[00:00:20]
[00:00:25]
There are a variety of courses ranging in length from 8 weeks to 43 weeks.
[00:00:31]
[00:00:33.5]
Nothing is taken for granted.
[00:00:36]
Students begin with such relatively simple exercises as using these thread board mockups
[00:00:42]
to learn basic electrical circuits of all types.
[00:00:46]
[00:00:47]
In these laboratories are taught the fundamentals of basic electrical circuits.
[00:00:53.3]
This finishes a sound foundation on which to build
[00:00:56]
as they progress to the handling of complex electronic equipment in the missile systems themselves.
[00:01:03.5]
[00:01:05]
Students who have completed their work in the department of electronics and engineering
[00:01:09]
are thoroughly familiar with basic electricity, radio and radar.
[00:01:14]
They are then ready to enter the department of guided missiles
[00:01:16.3]
for the more advanced and highly specialized training
[00:01:20]
in the maintenance of the critical electronic parts inside the missiles.
[00:01:24]
The brain by which Nike responds to signals from her ground-control band.
[00:01:30]

missileskeywordshadow.txt

```
{QTtext}  
{keyedText: on}  
{font:verdana}  
{bold}  
{size:18}  
{textColor: 10000, 10000, 10000}  
{timeScale:30}  
{width:340}  
{height:200}  
{justify:left}  
{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}  
[00:00:00]
```


[00:00:03]
Air Defense
institution.
[00:00:07]
different
courses
carefully guarded
[00:00:11.3]
3,500
found
[00:00:16]
Two-thirds
enlisted men
[00:00:20]
[00:00:25]
variety
courses
ranging in length
[00:00:31]
[00:00:33.5]
taken for granted.
[00:00:36]
relatively
exercises
thread board mockups
[00:00:42]
electrical circuits
types
[00:00:46]
[00:00:47]
laboratories
fundamentals
[00:00:53.3]
a sound foundation
[00:00:56]
progress
handling
complex electronic equipment
missile systems
[00:01:03.5]
[00:01:05]
[00:01:09]
thoroughly familiar
radar
[00:01:14]
guided missiles
[00:01:16.3]
more advanced
highly specialized
[00:01:20]
maintenance
critical
parts
[00:01:24]
brain
Nike
signals

ground-control band
[00:01:30]

missileskeywordshadow2.txt

```
{QTtext}  
{keyedText: on}  
{font:verdana}  
{bold}  
{dropShadow: on}  
{dropShadowOffset: 2, 1}  
{dropShadowTransparency: 255}  
{size:18}  
{textColor: 65000, 65000, 0}  
{timeScale:30}  
{width:340}  
{height:200}  
{justify:left}  
{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}  
[00:00:00]  
Air Defense  
institution.  
[00:00:07]  
different  
courses  
carefully guarded  
[00:00:11.3]  
3,500  
found  
[00:00:16]  
Two-thirds  
enlisted men  
[00:00:20]  
[00:00:25]  
variety  
courses  
ranging in length  
[00:00:31]  
[00:00:33.5]  
taken for granted.  
[00:00:36]  
relatively  
exercises  
thread board mockups  
[00:00:42]  
electrical circuits  
types  
[00:00:46]  
[00:00:47]  
laboratories  
fundamentals  
[00:00:53.3]  
a sound foundation  
[00:00:56]  
progress
```

handling
complex electronic equipment
missile systems
[00:01:03.5]
[00:01:05]
[00:01:09]
thoroughly familiar
radar
[00:01:14]
guided missiles
[00:01:16.3]
more advanced
highly specialized
[00:01:20]
maintenance
critical
parts
[00:01:24]
brain
Nike
signals
ground-control band
[00:01:30]

Chapter 4

mlk.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Arial}{plain}
{scrollIn:on}{continuousScroll:on}{size:18}
{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}{backColor: 0, 0, 0}
{width:500}{height:300}{justify:left}
{timeScale:30}{timeStamps:absolute}
[00:00:00]
I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its
creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal."
I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and
the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of
brotherhood.
I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will
not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.
I have a dream today.
I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall
be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made
straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

[00:01:30]
```

mlkbackground.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Arial}{plain}
{scrollIn:on}{continuousScroll:on}{size:18}
{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}{backColor: 0, 0, 0}
```

```
{width:800}{height:300}{justify:left}
{timeScale:30}{timeStamps:absolute}
[00:00:00]
[00:01:30]
```

tucson.txt

```
{QTtext}
{font:Geneva}{size:18}{textColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}
{scrollIn:on}{continuousScroll:on}
{timeScale:30}{justify:left}
{width:500}{height:400}
{timeStamps:absolute}
[00:00:00]
```

To the families of those we've lost; to all who called them friends; to the students of this university, the public servants who are gathered here, the people of Tucson and the people of Arizona: I have come here tonight as an American who, like all Americans, kneels to pray with you today, and will stand by you tomorrow.

There is nothing I can say that will fill the sudden hole torn in your hearts. But know this: the hopes of a nation are here tonight. We mourn with you for the fallen. We join you in your grief. And we add our faith to yours that Representative Gabrielle Giffords and the other living victims of this tragedy will pull through.

Scripture tells us:

There is a river whose streams make glad the city of God, the holy place where the Most High dwells. God is within her, she will not fall; God will help her at break of day.

On Saturday morning, Gabby, her staff, and many of her constituents gathered outside a supermarket to exercise their right to peaceful assembly and free speech. They were fulfilling a central tenet of the democracy envisioned by our founders -- representatives of the people answering questions to their constituents, so as to carry their concerns to our nation's capital. Gabby called it "Congress on Your Corner" -- just an updated version of government of and by and for the people.

[00:03:15]

whitefang.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Times}{plain}{size:18}
{textColor: 0, 0, 0}{backColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}
{scrollIn:on}{continuousScroll:on}{timeScale:10} {justify:left}{width:600}
{height:400}{timeStamps:absolute}{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
[00:00:00]
```

Dark spruce forest frowned on either side the frozen waterway. The trees had been stripped by a recent wind of their white covering of frost, and they seemed to lean towards each other, black and ominous, in the fading light. A vast silence reigned over the land. The land itself was a desolation, lifeless, without movement, so lone and cold that the spirit of it was not even that of sadness. There was a hint in it of laughter, but of a laughter more terrible than any sadness--a laughter that was mirthless as the smile of the sphinx, a laughter cold as the frost and partaking of the grimness of infallibility. It was the masterful and incommunicable wisdom of eternity laughing at the futility of life and

the effort of life. It was the Wild, the savage, frozen-hearted Northland Wild.

But there was life, abroad in the land and defiant. Down the frozen waterway toiled a string of wolfish dogs. Their bristly fur was rimed with frost. Their breath froze in the air as it left their mouths, spouting forth in spumes of vapour that settled upon the hair of their bodies and formed into crystals of frost. Leather harness was on the dogs, and leather traces attached them to a sled which dragged along behind. The sled was without runners. It was made of stout birch-bark, and its full surface rested on the snow. The front end of the sled was turned up, like a scroll, in order to force down and under the bore of soft snow that surged like a wave before it. On the sled, securely lashed, was a long and narrow oblong box. There were other things on the sled--blankets, an axe, and a coffee-pot and frying-pan; but prominent, occupying most of the space, was the long and narrow oblong box.

In advance of the dogs, on wide snowshoes, toiled a man. At the rear of the sled toiled a second man. On the sled, in the box, lay a third man whose toil was over,--a man whom the Wild had conquered and beaten down until he would never move nor struggle again. It is not the way of the Wild to like movement. Life is an offence to it, for life is movement; and the Wild aims always to destroy movement. It freezes the water to prevent it running to the sea; it drives the sap out of the trees till they are frozen to their mighty hearts; and most ferociously and terribly of all does the Wild harry and crush into submission man--man who is the most restless of life, ever in revolt against the dictum that all movement must in the end come to the cessation of movement.

But at front and rear, unawed and indomitable, toiled the two men who were not yet dead. Their bodies were covered with fur and soft-tanned leather. Eyelashes and cheeks and lips were so coated with the crystals from their frozen breath that their faces were not discernible. This gave them the seeming of ghostly masques, undertakers in a spectral world at the funeral of some ghost. But under it all they were men, penetrating the land of desolation and mockery and silence, puny adventurers bent on colossal adventure, pitting themselves against the might of a world as remote and alien and pulseless as the abysses of space.

They travelled on without speech, saving their breath for the work of their bodies. On every side was the silence, pressing upon them with a tangible presence. It affected their minds as the many atmospheres of deep water affect the body of the diver. It crushed them with the weight of unending vastness and unalterable decree. It crushed them into the remotest recesses of their own minds, pressing out of them, like juices from the grape, all the false ardours and exaltations and undue self-values of the human soul, until they perceived themselves finite and small, specks and motes, moving with weak cunning and little wisdom amidst the play and inter-play of the great blind elements and forces.

An hour went by, and a second hour. The pale light of the short sunless day was beginning to fade, when a faint far cry arose on the still air. It soared upward with a swift rush, till it reached its topmost note, where it persisted, palpitant and tense, and then slowly died away. It might have been a lost soul wailing, had it not been invested with a certain sad fierceness and hungry eagerness. The front man turned his

head until his eyes met the eyes of the man behind. And then, across the narrow oblong box, each nodded to the other.

[00:08:00]

whitefangmargin.txt

```
{QTtext}{backColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}{width:640} {height:440}
```

[00:00:00]

[00:08:00]

Chapter 5

beforeaftercolor.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Arial}{bold}{size:16}  
{textColor: 0, 0, 0}{backColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}{justify:center}{timeScale:30}  
{width:640}{height:60}{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
```

[00:00:00]

[00:00:03]

Today we have an example of what happens when your words say one thing, but your graphics say something else.

[00:00:09]

Have a look at this sign above our dentist's office.

[00:00:12]

It's a nice name.

[00:00:15]

And the lowercase handwriting was the designer's effort to make it look inviting.

[00:00:19]

But that typeface.

[00:00:22]

It's all needles and razor blades and barbed wire.

[00:00:26]

It has hard edges and sharp points, even in the negative spaces.

[00:00:31]

And those needles on the end... Uhhh!

[00:00:34.5]

Red is not a good color for a tooth

[00:00:38]

even if it's intended to be in a little heart.

[00:00:42]

Compared with blue, it's agitating, too.

[00:00:46]

[00:00:47]

To say "gentle" you need a typeface with round, pillowy shapes.

[00:00:52]

[00:00:54]

Use light tones

[00:00:57]

and for the dentist add fresh watery colors like aqua greens and blues.

[00:01:03]

Add a dreamy little curve, and you're there.

[00:01:07]

[00:01:08]

Words and graphics now say the same thing.

[00:01:11]

[00:01:15]

That's your design for today.

[00:01:17]

The print version of this little article is part of DesignTalk14.

[00:01:21]

This is John McWade at Before and After Magazine. [00:01:25]

[00:01:31]

beforeafterhighlight.txt

```
{QTtext}{font:Arial}{bold}{size:16}
```

```
{textColor: 0, 0, 0}{backColor: 65535, 65535, 65535}{justify:center}{timeScale:30}
```

```
{width:640}{height:60}{timeStamps:absolute}
```

```
{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
```

[00:00:00]

[00:00:03]

Today we have an example of what happens when your words say one thing, but your graphics say something else.

[00:00:09]

Have a look at this {textColor: 65535, 0, 20000}sign{textColor: 0, 0, 0} above our dentist's office.

[00:00:12]

It's a nice name.

[00:00:15]

And the lowercase {textColor: 65535, 0, 20000}handwriting{textColor: 0, 0, 0} was the designer's effort to make it look inviting.

[00:00:19]

But that typeface.

[00:00:22]

It's all needles and {textColor: 65535, 0, 20000}razor{textColor: 0, 0, 0} blades and barbed wire.

[00:00:26]

It has hard edges and sharp points, even in the negative spaces.

[00:00:31]

And those needles on the end... Uhhh!

[00:00:34.5]

Red is not a good color for a tooth

[00:00:38]

even if it's intended to be in a little {textColor: 65535, 0, 20000}heart{textColor: 0, 0, 0}.

[00:00:42]

Compared with blue, it's agitating, too.

[00:00:46]

[00:00:47]

To say "gentle" you need a typeface with round, pillowy shapes.

[00:00:52]

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That's your design for today.

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This is John McWade at Before and After Magazine. [00:01:25]

[00:01:31]

Chapter 6

Movies only

Chapter 7

detour.txt

```
{QTtext} {keyedText: on} {font:arial}  
{bold} {size:12}  
{textColor: 65535,65535,0}  
{justify:center}  
{timeScale:10}  
{width:320} {height:60}  
{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}
```

[00:00:00]

How far did you say you were going?

[00:00:01.5]

Los Angeles.

[00:00:02.7]

LA? LA's good enough for me, Mister.

[00:00:06.6]

That's what I was afraid of.

[00:00:08]

Wha'd you say?

[00:00:09.2]

Oh, nothing. Just thinking out loud.

[00:00:11.3]

People get in trouble for doing that.

[00:00:13.7]

What's your name?

[00:00:15.5]

You can call me Vera if you like.

[00:00:17.5]

You live in Los Angeles?

[00:00:19.3]

No.

[00:00:20.1]

Where are you coming from?

[00:00:22.5]

Oh, back there.

[00:00:23.8]

Needles?

[00:00:25]

No.

[00:00:26]

Oh, sure. Phoenix. You look just like a Phoenix girl.

[00:00:29.6]

Are the girls in Phoenix that bad?

[00:00:32.3]

detourman.txt

```
{QTtext} {keyedText: on} {font:arial}
{bold} {size:12}
{textColor: 65535,65535,0}
{justify:center}
{timeScale:10}
{width:120} {height:60}
{timeStamps:absolute}
{language:0}
```

[00:00:00]

[00:00:01.5]

Los Angeles.

[00:00:02.7]

[00:00:06.6]

That's what I was afraid of.

[00:00:08]

[00:00:09.2]

Oh, nothing. Just thinking out loud.

[00:00:11.3]

[00:00:13.7]

What's your name?

[00:00:15.5]
[00:00:17.5]

You live in Los Angeles?

[00:00:19.3]
[00:00:20.1]

Where are you coming from?

[00:00:22.5]
[00:00:23.8]

Needles?

[00:00:25]
[00:00:26]

Oh, sure. Phoenix. You look just like a Phoenix girl.

[00:00:29.6]
[00:00:32.3]

detourwoman.txt

```
{QTtext} {keyedText: on} {font:arial}  
{bold} {size:12}  
{textColor: 65535,65535,0}  
{justify:center}  
{timeScale:10}  
{width:120} {height:60}  
{timeStamps:absolute}  
{language:0}
```

[00:00:00]

How far did you say you were going?

[00:00:01.5]
[00:00:02.7]

LA? LA's good enough for me, Mister.

[00:00:06.6]
[00:00:08]

Wha'd you say?

[00:00:09.2]
[00:00:11.3]

People get in trouble for doing that.

[00:00:13.7]
[00:00:15.5]

You can call me Vera if you like.

[00:00:17.5]

[00:00:19.3]

No.

[00:00:20.1]

[00:00:22.5]

Oh, back there.

[00:00:23.8]

[00:00:25]

No.

[00:00:26]

[00:00:29.6]

Are the girls in Phoenix that bad?

[00:00:32.3]

trunkmonkey.txt

```
{QTtext}{keyedText:on}{font:Verdana}{bold}{size:12}{textColor: 65535, 65535, 0}{justify:center}{timeScale:30}{width:280}{height:40}{timeStamps:absolute}{language:0}{textEncoding:0}
```

[00:00:00]

Yeah, it happened about a month ago.

[00:00:02]

I was driving my new truck home from the Bingo and it just died.

[00:00:06]

Now, the next thing I know, I seen this bright light up in the sky.

[00:00:10]

Then aliens was everywhere.

[00:00:13]

[00:00:20]

Now, I don't do probes.

[00:00:22]

So I'm glad I bought a truck with a trunk monkey.

[00:00:25]

The trunk monkey.

[00:00:26]

An out of this world idea you'll only find at Suburban Auto Group.

[00:00:30]

Chapter 8

baby_chapters.txt

```
{QTtext}
```

```
{keyedText: on}
```

```
{font:verdana}
{bold}
{size:16}
{textColor: 0, 0, 0}
{backColor: 65535,65535,65535}
{timeScale:30}
{width:400}
{height:120}
{justify:left}
{timeStamps:absolute}
{language:0}
[00:00:00]
Start
[00:00:14]
Baby Please
[00:00:22]
New Orleans
[00:00:27]
Way down here
[00:00:36]
Fog
[00:00:45]
```

Chapter 9

Movies only